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INNER HISTORY OF THE STAND AGAINST GREECE IN THRACE

Writer Describes Failure and Its
Consequence of American Mis-
sionaries to Appreciate Unique
Position of Greek Church

The following article represents the
views of the well-known authority on
Balkan questions, Mr. Leon Savadjan,
director of La Revue des Balkans. The
first part of this article appeared in The
Christian Science Monitor of January 8.

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Both Great Britain
and France seemed very well disposed
to help the Greek race to realize their
aspirations of liberating Macedonia,
Epirus, Thrace, Constantinople, and
Asia Minor. The Greek power in
Thrace and at Constantinople was di-
rectly antagonistic to the aspirations
of Russia, which was dreaming of es-
tablishing herself on the Bosphorus and
thus to become the mistress of the
eastern Mediterranean. To realize her
dreams, Russia could not succeed
otherwise than by opposing the Greek
forces with some other force which
would be easily assimilated by Russia.
It was necessary for Russia to set
her foot outside of Constantinople by
land. The only country which offered
such a door to Russia was that part
inhabited by the Bulgarian people.

Up to the beginning of the nineteenth
century the only nationality which had
not begun to stir for its independence
from Turkey was the Bulgarian na-
tionality. The Bulgarian peasants
were satisfied with Turkish rule. But
Russian propaganda began to work
among them to awaken in them a na-
tionalist conscience and a desire for
independence. The Bulgarian race,
however, inhabited only a small part
of the Balkan peninsula. South of
Bulgaria extended eastern Roumelia,
and to the west Macedonia, and be-
tween eastern Roumelia and Constan-
tinople, the Province of Adrianople.
These provinces were inhabited by a
people of the Greek race and also of
peoples which, while speaking Slavic
dialects, believe themselves to be, and
take pride in calling themselves
Greeks.

They were grateful to the Greek
Orthodox church for the protection
accorded them against Turkish op-
pression and forced Muhammadizing.
So long as these Slavophones were
attached to the Greek church they
were Greeks in sentiment and were
ready to sacrifice themselves for the
Greek nationality. The Pan-Slavists
realized that the power of the Greek
church was tremendous and that if
the Pan-Slavic movement was to suc-
ceed in the Balkans it was necessary
either to destroy the influence of the
Greek church or to detach from its
influence, if not all the Balkan peo-
ples, at least the Slavophones. Ac-
cordingly the Russian propaganda
poured out millions of rubles both
in rousing the Bulgarian people to de-
mand an independent church, and in
persuading the sultans to permit the
creation of a Bulgarian exarchate.

Russian Intrigue

Thus, from 1878, under the auspices
of the Pan-Slavists, a struggle began
in the Balkans. The Bulgarians with
the Russians were working hand in
hand to make all the Christians in
Thrace and in Macedonia deny their
alliance to the Greek Orthodox
church, and to recognize the Bulgarian
exarchate. The Russians and the
Bulgarians openly attacked the Greek
church. The sultans, who fully re-
alized the enormous power exer-
cised within their empire by the Greek
patriarchs, welcomed the Russo-Bul-
garian attempts to tear down the
prestige of the Greek church at Con-
stantinople. It was conducive to the
interests of the sultans to undermine
the reverence felt by Muhammadans
for the Greek church. The sultans
considered that once the influence and
the prestige were torn down, at least
the Greek nationality in the Turkish
Empire would remain helpless and un-
protected, and it would be easily
forced either to embrace Muhammad-
anism or to abandon all hope for li-
beration in the future. It was just at
this juncture that the American mis-
sionary and educational movement in
the Near East received a new impulse.
From the very outset the missionaries
in their work of converting the Ortho-
dox to the Protestant denominations
openly and boldly attacked the pre-
stige and influence of the Greek church.
The sultans as well as the Russians
and the Bulgarians who were aiming
at the destruction of the prestige of
the Greek church welcomed as the
very best of allies the American mis-
sionaries.

Greek Church Attacked

The Bulgarians opened their arms
and received the American mission-
aries. The Greeks, who saw in the
open attacks of the missionaries upon
the Greek church danger to their only
bulwark, which had for 500 years pro-
tected their nationality against the
Muhammadans, resented the activities
of the missionaries and shut the doors
to them. Ever since, the American
missionaries have been carrying on
their activities in Bulgaria and Tur-
key. The Greeks did nothing to in-
form them of the fact that the mis-
sionary attitude to the Greek church
was detrimental to the national cause
of the Greek people; that it was not
religious intolerance on the part of
the Greek people that aroused the
Greeks against the missionaries, but

the fear of the Greeks that the activi-
ties of the missionaries would em-
bolden the Turks and the Pan-Slavists
to tear down the only protection which
Hellenism had against both enemies,
namely, the Greek church.

Nor did the missionaries possess
those qualifications necessary to un-
derstand the Greek people. The mis-
sionaries were good and honest
people who left America to go among
the Balkan peoples to help them
both spiritually and intellectually. They
were going to the Balkan
peoples to do them good, to serve
them. They possessed neither his-
torical knowledge of the Balkan
Peninsula nor any insight into the
aspirations and the desires of the
Greek people. They were altogether
ignorant of the fact that the Greek
church had been the only protection
to the Christians and especially to the
Greeks against the power of the
Turks.

Unfortunate Misunderstanding

Thus a misunderstanding was
created between Greeks and mission-
aries. Both parties were well mean-
ing. Both were ignorant of the mo-
tives and the aspirations of each other.
The Turks and the Bulgarians were
very quick to grasp the opportunity
to use the missionaries as tools in
their efforts to tear down the prestige
of the Greek church. The mission-
aries were welcomed in Bulgaria and
in Turkey. There they have been
working in the last half century, de-
voting their lives, their energies, and
their hearts to the welfare of Bul-
garians and Turks. They have iden-
tified themselves with the wishes and
aspirations of those people. Thinking
that the Greeks were inimical to them
and inaccessible, they have not tried
to study the Greek mind and the Greek
aspirations.

All their sympathies have naturally
been with the Turks and the Bulgar-
ians. The missionaries have made
good friends in Bulgaria, and they
have made good friends among the
Turks. In the last 50 years in the
minds of the Balkan peoples the solu-
tion of the Balkan problems has been
constantly in the forefront. National-
ist sentiments have grown exceedingly
strong among the Balkan peoples. It
was very natural that the nationalist
fanaticism of the Balkan peoples
should infect the American mission-
aries who live among them. They, too,
like the peoples among whom they
lived, became irreconcilable national-
ists.

They knew only the Bulgarian aspi-
rations. They heard year after year
the Bulgarian claims to Macedonia
and Thrace expressed with such con-
viction and with such pathos that they
too were carried away with the con-
viction that the Bulgarians have a
valid claim to these provinces. It
was perfectly natural for the mission-
aries on their return to America to
write and to write what they saw,
what they heard, and what they them-
selves had come to believe as the
truth. Thus the only sources avail-
able to the United States at this time
on the Balkan question, especially on
the disputed territories there, have
come from American missionaries and
educators in the Near East.

While undoubtedly the authors of
these works are honest, it is impos-
sible for those that know Balkan his-
tory and the relative merits of the
claims of the various Balkan peoples,
not to discern in these sources an un-
fortunate bias in favor of the people
among whom the authors have de-
voted their lives.

The Greek people are now finally
realizing their mistake in not having
taken into their confidence the well-
intentioned American missionaries.
That neither the Greek church, nor the
Greek people, as a whole, are in any
way actuated by intolerance of the
beliefs and the activities of the mis-
sionaries, can be readily shown by
reference to the registers of the Ameri-
can missionary schools in Constan-
tinople, Smyrna, and Marsovan in
Anatolia, where the attendance is more
than 55 per cent Greek. In the case
of Robert College in Constantinople,
the catalogue for 1918 records that the
Greek attendance is 54 per cent,
whereas the Bulgarian is only 10 per
cent.

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LEGISLATURE BARS FIVE SOCIALISTS

Action Taken in New York on
General Ground of Their
Political Beliefs, Pending an
Inquiry Into Qualifications

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York.—The New York
Legislature has refused to seat five
Socialists elected from New York City,
pending an investigation by the Judi-
ciary Committee of their qualifica-
tions for membership. The chairman
of this committee probably will be
Senator Louis M. Martin, chairman pro
tem. of the Lusk committee investigat-
ing alleged seditious activities dur-
ing Senator Lusk's absence in Europe.
The resolution for suspension of the
Socialists, two of whom had previously
served legislative terms, was drawn
up by C. D. Newton, State Attorney-
General, chief counsel for the Lusk
committee. It was adopted with only
6 votes against it, 4 from the Socialists
and 2 from New York Democrats.

The action was based, not on
any convictions previously obtained
against the Socialists, as in the Ber-
ger case, but on the claim that their
political beliefs were subversive of
the constitutional law of the land.
The charges are that the Socialist
Party, at its convention in Chicago
last August, declared its solidarity
with Soviet Russia and subscribed to
a "world revolution," that the party
indorsed the Moscow Communist In-
ternationale manifesto, the Interna-
tional being pledged to overthrow
capitalistic governments; that the
party's state Constitution provides
that an elected representative of that
party may be expelled or suspended
if he does not abide by his instruc-
tions which may be received from an
executive committee; that at the
party's national convention in April,
1917, the war and the entrance of the
United States into it were opposed;
that the party urged its members to
refrain from taking part in the war,
and that the Socialist legislators-
elect, having been elected on the So-
cialist platform, subverted its aims
"against the organized Government
of the United States" and of New York,
and were "actively associated with
an association convicted of violation
of the Espionage Act."

The Judiciary Committee has power
to subpoena, and to examine wit-
nesses in its attempt to determine the
eligibility of the Socialists.

The Socialists are Samuel Orr, law-
yer; Samuel A. Dewitt, machinery
dealer; August Claessens, teacher;
Louis Waldeman, civil engineer, and
Charles Solomon, newspaper man. If
they were expelled, their places would
be taken by one Republican, two Fu-
sionists and two Democrats.

Comments on Action

Even Some Conservatives Call It Vi-
olation of Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The action
of the New York Legislature in tak-
ing steps to exclude from that body
five Socialists duly elected from dis-
tricts in New York City, pending an
investigation by the judiciary com-
mittee of their qualifications for
membership, has aroused many pro-
tests in this city. Protests from rad-
icals and liberals were to be ex-
pected, but there were also some con-
servatives who had the courage yes-
terday to question the action as a
violation of representative govern-
ment.

The suspended Socialists themselves
regarded their exclusion as "organ-
ized violence on the very essence of
democracy, the sacred right of the
ballot," "a denial of representative
government," "the dictatorship of
naked plutocracy."

They reiterated their belief in the
accepted methods of the Socialist

Party, agitation, education, and orga-
nization in the political and industrial
field, and organization of workers
especially for expression of social
dissatisfaction through their unions
and the ballot box. They would con-
tinue to counsel a transformation of
society in the direction of industrial
democracy, in an orderly and legal
manner. As in the past, they added,
the result of such procedure as their
exclusion could only be to arouse ad-
ditional interest in the ideas they
represent. Asserting that they had
nothing to apologize for, they sum-
moned the American people to save
their "country" from their usurpers,
who would make it into a new tzar-
dom."

Labor Party Condemns Action

The executive committee of the
American Labor Party, standing for
constitutional and legal means of pro-
tecting the rights of the people and
making any necessary changes in the
government, said the Legislature's
action would do more to propagate
"doctrines of violent revolutionary
change than could possibly have been
done by any plotters or secret agents
from Europe."

James P. Holland, president of the
New York State Federation of Labor,
said to this news office: "While I am
not in sympathy with the Socialists in
any way I believe that the Legislature
has no right to unseat duly elected
representatives of the people until it
has convicted them of sedition, ob-
struction of the draft, or some other
violation of the laws of the country,
state or city."

Maj. F. H. LaGuardia, newly-elected
Republican president of the Board of
Aldermen, said:

"It seems to me to be a grave mis-
take. If we keep on at this rate, we
shall build up a radical party in this
country."

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, former
chairman of the New York State
League of Women Voters, said:

"The idea of undertaking to unseat
people on general party principles
without any overt act is unspeakable.
It is aiming at the very root of the
American Government."

Mr. Whitman's Opinion

Charles S. Whitman, former Gov-
ernor, said he could not understand
such unprecedented and, in his opinion,
unwarranted action, so out of keeping
with American tradition and so likely
to foster the growth of radical doc-
trines in this country, although, as a
matter of law, the Assembly was judge
of the qualifications of its members.

Thomas L. Chadbourne, prominent
in the President's industrial confer-
ence, characterized this as reaction-
ism run riot, and as an effort to rob
hundreds of thousands of voters of
their constitutional rights, but added
his belief that an enlightened public
opinion would quickly end the plan.

Herbert S. Houston, an official of the
League to Enforce Peace, said that
such action was a challenge to consti-
tutional freedom as well as to radicalism.

Francis M. Scott, former justice of
the Supreme Court, considered it a
good thing. Personally, he would ex-
clude the Socialists from everything.

Burden on Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—In dealing
with the case of Jacob Frank, arrested
as an alleged radical and released on
his own recognizance, after appeal to
the court, in \$100 bail, Judge George
W. Anderson of the United States Cir-
cuit Court of Appeals ruled that the
burden of proof is upon the govern-
ment to prove that the immigration au-
thorities had the right to hold Mr.
Frank or any other citizen of the
United States. It was reported yes-
terday that new campaigns against al-
leged radicals would be made in
Providence, Rhode Island, and in Law-
rence, Massachusetts.

SIR JOSEPH BYRNE IS DISMISSED

Inspector-General of Royal Irish
Constabulary Is Notified His
Services Are to Be Dispersed
With—General Astonishment

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday).—Sir
Joseph Byrne, the inspector-general of
the Royal Irish Constabulary, was
notified by the Irish Government on
Tuesday that his services were to be
dispensed with. Rumors of some such
step followed on a month's leave of
absence, which the government granted
Sir Joseph on December 10, without
any request for it on his part. There
is general astonishment at the govern-
ment's action, as Sir Joseph was un-
derstood to be a particularly efficient
inspector-general of the constabulary,
having upheld the great administrative
reputation he achieved at the time of
the Irish rebellion, when he went to
Dublin as a brigadier-general on Sir
John Maxwell's staff.

In addition he is said to have, to
quite an exceptional degree, the good
will of his officers and men, the result
being that the police troubles which
raged in England in no way affected
the Irish constabulary who in recent
months have had to fight a heavy
campaign of murder and boycott. Sir
Joseph is understood to have been
strongly opposed to the recent de-
cisions of the Irish Government but
is also understood to have carried out
his orders with all thoroughness. In
all quarters, consequently, a further
explanation of his dismissal is awaited
with keen interest.

NEW MOVEMENT BY LABOR IS STARTED

British Miners to Begin Campaign
for Higher Wages or Cheaper
Coal—Domestic Consumers
Suffer for Sake of Exports

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—A
new Labor movement of great mag-
nitude took definite shape in London
today, when the Miners Federation
decided to begin a campaign for
higher wages unless the government
shall reduce the coal price for indus-
tries, limit profits and declare a policy
for the national control of industries.
The federation executive is to inter-
view the Premier, and the national
miners conference is to be held on
January 29 to decide upon definite
action, after hearing the Premier's
reply.

The new agitation arises from a
widespread discontent in the coal
fields, caused by the high export prices
and profits, the maintenance of a high
price for industrial coal, and the short-
age of coal for domestic consumers.
The miners allege that since the reduc-
tion of 10s. on the price of domestic
fuel, the colliery owners have in-
creased the supplies for industries and
export at high prices.

Consequently, the miners say that
the increased output is not benefiting
the community but only the manu-
facturers and the exporting coal owners.
The average export price in July was
49s. a ton. In December it rose to
49s., which means a clear profit of
over 30s. a ton. In July, Sir Auckland
Geddes, Minister of Reconstruction,
estimated that for the next 12
months the export and bunker tonnage
would be 25,000,000 tons, giving a
revenue of £61,000,000, whereas the
actual figures for only six months
ending December, are, tonnage, 25,000-
000, revenue, £69,000,000.

The output in the mines rose in
December to a rate of nearly 250,000-
000 tons a year as compared with 217-
000,000 estimated by the government,
and the miners contend that the public
should have the benefit of this in
lower prices. Cheaper coal, they say,
is essentially the first step to reduce
the cost of living. If the government
will not change its policy, the miners
intend to push their claim for higher
wages as vigorously as they did when
the strike was threatened last March.

No Decision Reached by Railwaymen

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The
continuance of the railwaymen's
conference without a decision means
that no positive resolution to reject
the terms definitely and finally is to
be taken, and that therefore no danger
of an immediate strike movement
arises. The terms will simply not be
accepted.

The day was, however, passed in
discussing details of complicated and
voluminous schedules covering many
grades, explanations being asked for
and demands made clear, so that the
executive can go back to negotiate
with the government knowing exactly
what the delegate meeting desires it
to press for. Various views have been
expressed and an effort is being made
to discover what the majority insists
on.

Probably a sliding scale to meet the
cost of living will be accepted ulti-
mately, if the government agrees to the
revisions intended to remove the anom-
alies and inequalities complained of.
The task of the executive and the of-
ficials is, probably, the hardest ever set
for trade union negotiators over here,
owing to the conflicting interests of the
men affected, the difficulty of standard-
izing wages without injustice and the
inability of the delegates to agree
unanimously on the counter-proposals
for submission to the government.

Molders' Strike to Continue

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—By
a large majority the iron molders have
rejected the provisional agreement
reached on January 2, which involved
a wage advance of 5s. per week, the
resumption of work by January 19, the
reemployment of the men as soon as
possible, and no victimization on either
side. This means that this disastrous
strike, which has now lasted nearly
four months, will continue. Wide-
spread regret is felt at the failure to
settle this dispute which has thrown
200,000 other men, who are dependent
upon the iron foundries, out of work, as
well as some 50,000 men engaged in
the industry.

LONDON, England (Thursday).—
Members of the Iron Molders Union
who have been on strike for wages in-
creases since September 20, have re-
jected the compromise offer of em-
ployers by a vote of 16,718 to 9631, it
was announced here today.

COAST RATES FOR COAL ADVANCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—An advance of 75 cents a ton in coal
rates from Hampton Roads, Virginia,
and Baltimore, Maryland, to Boston,
Massachusetts, and other New England
ports, effective on January 10, is an-
nounced by the United States Shipping
Board. Vessels in this service are said
to have been operating at a loss at the
former rate, and the increase is said
to be designed to do no more than
cover costs.

CHINESE PRESIDENT HONORS AMERICANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Admiral Albert C. Gleaves, com-
manding the Asiatic fleet of the United
States Navy, yesterday sent the fol-
lowing cable message to Josephus
Daniels, Secretary of the Navy:
"Commander in chief, chief of staff,
and flag lieutenant luncheon with the
President of China yesterday. The
President expressed sentiments of
greatest cordiality for the United
States, and with seriousness said he
hoped for still closer union and un-
derstanding."

The President conferred decorations
on Admiral Gleaves; Capt. J. M.
Luby, commanding the flagship, U. S. S.
South Dakota; Commander Flite,
fleet paymaster, and Lieutenant-Com-
mander G. F. Howell, flag secretary;
Capt. R. H. Tebb, United States ma-
rine corps, and Lieut. B. R. Holcombe.

FURTHER ATTACK ON SEDITION BILL

Senator From Nebraska Asserts
Measure Would Continue War
Legislation Which Might In-
volve Destruction of Property

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The sedition bill introduced by
Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from
South Dakota, was sharply attacked in
the Senate yesterday by George W.
Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska,
who said: "The country is suffering
now from the fact that we have
travelled toward coercion and the sup-
pression of the press and free speech.
This bill will, in effect, continue in
peace the war legislation which gives
the Postmaster-General power to sup-
press matter he disapproves. That
means destruction of the publishers' property. It should not be done until
after hearing, trial and conviction.
When the present legislation was under
consideration, the Senate adopted a
proviso that nothing in this act shall
be construed as limiting the liberty
or impairing the right to publish or
speak what is true, with good motives
and for justifiable ends."

"It was stricken out in conference
because the Attorney-General had
written that its adoption would make
prosecutions more difficult. No doubt
it would. In many cases, had it been
adopted, men would have gone free.
I believe in publicity as one of the
most useful remedies. During the
steel strike investigation it was found
that Foster, one of the strike leaders,
was author of a pamphlet on syndicalism. Immediately that was known
he lost standing with the country.
The steel corporation published the
pamphlet. They have given it 10 times
the circulation Foster did. If some
sleuth of our present Attorney-Gen-
eral—who, by the way, tries more law
suits in the newspaper headlines than
any lawyer I ever knew—should find
in some humble home a copy of this
pamphlet, it would justify deporting
him as an alien. But what if the
same sleuth found it in Judge Gary's
home? Gary had it printed, and I
say it not in criticism, for I believe
he was right in doing it. But would
we deport him or send him to the
penitentiary because in his home
would be found a copy of this pam-
phlet?"

"I am inclined to think that in the
deportation of alien revolutionists a
trial by jury ought to be allowed,
but on that point I have not con-
cluded an opinion, and it is not be-
fore the Senate now."

CAUTION FOR THE FRENCH PRESIDENCY

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday).—Con-
siderable pressure is being exerted upon
Mr. Clemenceau, the French Premier,
especially by his friends, Louis Lou-
cheur, George Mandel, and Andrew
Tardieu, in regard to his acceptance
of the presidency of the French Re-
public. Many of the deputies, how-
ever, believe that his election would
present a number of drawbacks, as
the present economic and social prob-
lems interest him but slightly.

Indeed, it is felt by many, that the
French financial situation is, in great
part, due to his negligence in taking
the necessary measures to offset it.
The new Chamber has also little con-
fidence in Mr. Clemenceau's adminis-
trative qualities and his outspoken-
ness and aggressiveness are consid-
ered as ill suited to the office of presi-
dent. It is believed that either Alex-
ander Millerand, Charles C. Jonnart
or René Viviani will replace him as
Prime Minister, but it is expected that,
in the near future, Raymond Poin-
caré himself will assume this charge.

JOSEPH CAILLAUX'S POSITION

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday).—Ac-
cording to information from a high
and authoritative source Joseph Cail-
laux's position is very critical, as the
Lenoir family has decided to hand
over at the trial papers establishing
the rôle he played in the sales of vari-
ous newspapers.

PRESIDENT WILSON FOR REFERENDUM ON PEACE TREATY

In Jackson Day Dinner Letter
He Takes Stand That Senate
Does Not Speak for Nation—
Mr. Bryan Proposes Reforms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—President Wilson's manifesto to the
Democratic hosts gathered for Jackson
Day banquet last night took the form
of an ultimatum on the Treaty dead-
lock, in which he told his political
adherents that he would accept no
modifications whatever in the League
of Nations covenant, that the utmost
he would accept would be "interpre-
tative resolutions" and that he would
throw the issue into the national cam-
paign and appeal to the people should
the Republican Senate refuse to yield.

No sooner had the President thrown
the gage of battle into the ring than
it became apparent that his Treaty
stand threatens a sharp cleavage
within the ranks of the Democracy.
William Jennings Bryan, former Sec-
retary of State, and Mr. Wilson's
rival for the leadership of the party,
took a position diametrically opposed
to that of the President, and warned
the Democratic

ity of the Senate. He stands, as he has always stood, for the Treaty as it is. The issue is clearly drawn. The President rejects the reservations intended to safeguard the sovereignty and independence of the United States. He places himself squarely behind internationalism as against nationalism.

"I had hoped that in the Senate we might come together and ratify the Treaty protected by the principles set forth in the 14 reservations. The President I fear has made this hope impossible. If it is impossible, then we must bear the delay inseparable from the President's attitude and appeal to the people which I for one shall gladly welcome."

President's Letter

Mr. Wilson Proposes National Referendum on Peace Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson's letter to the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, read at the Jackson Day dinner in this city, last evening, follows:

My Dear Mr. Chairman:—It is with keenest regret that I find I am to be deprived of the pleasure and privilege of joining you and the other loyal Democrats who are to assemble tonight to celebrate Jackson Day and renew their vows of fidelity to the great principles of our party, the principles which must now fulfill the hopes not only of our people, but of the world.

The United States enjoyed the spiritual leadership of the world until the Senate of the United States failed to ratify the Treaty by which the belligerents sought to effect the settlement for which they had fought throughout the war. It is inconceivable that at this supreme crisis and final turning point in the international relations of the whole world, when the results of the great war are by no means determined and are still questionable and dependent upon events which no man can foresee or count upon, the United States should withdraw from the concert of progressive and enlightened nations by which Germany was defeated, and all similar governments (if the world be so unhappy as to contain) were warned of the certain consequences of any attempt of a like iniquity, and yet that is the effect of the course the Senate of the United States has taken with regard to the Treaty of Versailles.

War With Germany Still On

Germany is beaten, but we are still at war with her, and the old stage is reset for a repetition of the old plot. It is now ready for the resumption of the old offensive and defensive alliances which made settled peace impossible. It is now open again to every sort of intrigue. The old spies are free to resume their former abominable activities. They are again at liberty to make it impossible for governments to be sure what mischief is being worked among their own people; what internal disorders are being fomented. Without the covenant of the League of Nations, there may be as many secret treaties as ever to destroy the confidence of governments in each other, and their validity cannot be questioned. None of the objects we professed to be fighting for has been secured or will be without this nation's ratification of the Peace Treaty and its entry into the covenant.

This nation entered the great war to vindicate its own right and to protect and preserve free government. It went into the war to see it through to the end and the end has not yet come. It went into the war to make an end of military rule, to furnish guarantees to weak nations and to make a just and lasting peace. It entered it with noble enthusiasms.

Action of Senate Not Accepted

Five of the leading belligerents have accepted the Treaty, and formal ratifications will soon be exchanged. The question is, whether this country will enter and enter wholeheartedly. If it does not do so, the United States and Germany will play a lone game in the world. The maintenance of the peace of the world and the effective execution of the Treaty depend upon the wholehearted participation of the United States. I am not stating it as a matter of power. The point is that the United States is the only Nation which has sufficient moral force with the rest of the world to guarantee the substitution of discussion for war.

If we keep out of this agreement, if we do not give our guarantees, then another attempt will be made to crush the new nations of Europe. I do not believe this is what the people of this country wish or what they are satisfied with. Personally I do not accept the action of the Senate of the United States as the decision of the nation. I have asserted from the first that the overwhelming majority of the people of this country desire the ratification of the Treaty, and my impression to that effect has recently been confirmed by the unmistakable evidences of public opinion given during my visit to 17 of the states.

I have endeavored to make it plain that if the Senate wishes to say what the undoubted meaning of the League is, I shall have no objection. There can be no reasonable objection to interpretations accompanying the act of ratification itself. But when the Treaty is acted upon I must know whether it means we have ratified or rejected it. We cannot rewrite this Treaty. We must take it without changes which alter its meaning, or leave it, and then, after the rest of the world has signed it, we must face the unthinkable task of making another and separate kind of treaty with Germany.

Referendum Proposed

But no mere assertions with regard to the wish and opinion of the country are credited. If there is any doubt as to what the people of the country think on this vital question, the clear and single way out is to submit it for de-

termination at the next election to the voters of the Nation, to give the next election the form of a great and solemn referendum, a referendum as to the part the United States is to play to complete the settlements of the war and in the prevention in the future of such outrages as Germany attempted to perpetrate. We have no more moral right to refuse to take part in the execution and administration of these settlements than we had to refuse to take part in the fighting of the last few weeks of the war which brought victory and made it possible to dictate to Germany what the settlement should be. Our fidelity to our associates in the war is in question and the whole future of mankind. It will be heartening to the whole world to know the attitude and purpose of the people of the United States.

Arbitrary Forms of Power

I spoke just now of the spiritual leadership of the United States, thinking of international affairs. But there is another spiritual leadership which is open to us and which we can assume. The world has been made safe for democracy, but democracy has not been finally vindicated. All sorts of crimes are being committed in its name, all sorts of preposterous pervasions of its doctrines and practices are being attempted. This, in my judgment, is to be the great privilege of the great democracy of the United States to show that it can lead the way in the solution of the great social and industrial problems of our time and lead the way to a highly settled order of life as well as to political liberty. The program for this achievement we must attempt to formulate, and in carrying it out we shall do more than can be done in any other way to sweep out of existence the tyrannical and arbitrary forms of power which are now masquerading under the name of popular government.

Whenever we look back to Andrew Jackson, we should draw fresh inspiration from his character and example. His mind grasped with such a splendid definiteness and firmness the principle of national authority and national action. He was so indomitable in his purpose to give reality to the principles of the government that he is a very fortunate time to recall his career and to renew our vows of faithfulness to the principles and pure practices of democracy. I rejoice to join you in this renewal of faith and purpose. I hope that the whole evening may be of the happiest results as regards the fortunes of our party and the Nation.

With cordial regard, sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

The Hon. Homer S. Cummings, Chairman Democratic National Committee, Washington, District of Columbia.

Mr. Bryan Against Delay

He Opposes Shifting Treaty Decision to Country's Voters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—William Jennings Bryan, in his speech at Jackson Day dinner, said:

"Seldom has such an opportunity for great service come to any party as now presents itself to our party. But opportunity brings responsibility. The opportunities now offered are as large as the nation, and as wide as the world. In this hour, when we take counsel together for the coming campaign, it is the duty of each member of the party to present the situation as he sees it.

"The nations are entering upon a new era, old systems are passing away; democracy is dawning everywhere. Our Nation is the only great Nation in a position to furnish the moral leadership required. A Democratic President was the spokesman of the United States in holding out to a war-worn world the hope of universal peace, and he brought back from Paris the covenant of a League of Nations that provides means for settling international disputes without a resort to force. He did the best he could, and succeeded better than we had any right to expect, when we remember that he fought single handed against the selfish interests of the world.

"The Republican Party in control of the Senate, instead of ratifying at once, or promptly proposing changes that it deemed necessary, has fiddled while civilization has been threatened with confiscation. It could have adopted its reservations as well five months ago as later, but it permitted endless debate while suffering humanity waited.

"The Democratic senators stood without reservation, and stood with them, believing that it was better to secure within the League after it was established any necessary changes than to attempt to secure them by reservations in the ratifying resolutions. But our plan has been rejected and we must face the situation as it is. We must either secure such compromises as may be possible or present the issue to the country. The latter course would mean a delay of at least 14 months and then success only in case of our securing a two-thirds majority in the Senate.

"We cannot afford to share with the Republican Party responsibility for further delay. We cannot go before the country on the issue that such an appeal would present.

"The Republicans have a majority in the Senate, and, therefore, can by right, dictate the Senate's course. Being in the minority, we cannot demand the right to decide the terms upon which the Senate will consent to ratification. The Democratic Party cannot afford to take advantage of the constitutional right of a minority to prevent ratification. A majority of Congress can declare war. Shall we make it more difficult to conclude a Treaty than to enter a war?

"Neither can we go before the country on the issue raised by Article X. If we do not intend to impair the right of

Congress to decide the question of peace or war when the time for action arises, how can we insist upon a moral obligation to go to war which can have no force or value except as it does impair the independence of Congress? We owe it to the world to join in an honest effort to put an end to war forever and that effort should be made at the earliest possible moment.

"A Democratic Party cannot be a party of negation; it must have a constructive program. It must not only favor a League of Nations, but it must have a plan for the election of delegates and a policy to be pursued by those delegates.

Domestic Problems

"We have domestic problems also which offer an opportunity to render large service, and one objection to thrusting the Treaty into the campaign is that it would divert attention from questions demanding immediate consideration. We are confronted with the organization of new parties on the theory that the old parties do not meet the issues that have arisen. Our party is the one party that can qualify for the meeting of these issues. It can oppose a class party because it is not itself the party of a class, but the party of the whole people.

"The Democratic Party has, since it has been in power, given the commercial classes a splendid currency law; it has given the farmers a farm loan law; it has given Labor an eight-hour day and greater security in its right, and has given to all the people relief from all the high tariff that had been placed upon consumers.

"The Democratic Party would prevent strikes, not by prohibitory laws, but by the creation of machinery which will investigate disputes and thus secure a peaceful settlement of differences before the controversy reaches the stage of strike or lockout.

"The Declaration (of Independence) and the covenant (of the League of Nations)" said Secretary Daniels, "are the two living light fountains of liberty and peace. It is the glory of the Democratic Party that through Jefferson and Wilson we have given these safe charts for all time for safe navigation upon all seas.

"Just as surely as Jefferson's declaration and Lincoln's emancipation glorify American statesmanship, the covenant will yet bring free nations into such accord that reason and not force will rule among nations as among individuals. A long step toward this ideal was reached in the celebrated and beneficent Bryan treaties, which Germany, alone of European nations, refused, and forecasted its action in 1914 in precipitating the war. The principles and spirit of the Bryan treaties expanded and enlarged are embodied in the Treaty of Peace."

Asserting that no man appreciative of the changing conditions believes the coming presidential election predestined for any party, Secretary Daniels told the banqueters that the record of the last seven years entitled the Democratic Party to a renewed lease of power.

In a telegram from Wichita Falls, Texas, read at the banquet, William G. McAdoo assailed the work of the Republican Congress as "a sorry record of dismal failure" and declared the success of Democracy in the presidential election this year was inevitable if leadership was wise, vision undistorted and sympathy with the masses preserved. "Republican leadership has demonstrated startling incapacity to deal with the great problems confronting America and the world," Mr. McAdoo said. "Nine months of Republican leadership disclose no constructive humanitarian or statesmanlike act."

"In the impending campaign we stand proudly on our splendid and unimpeachable record in peace and in war," declared Champ Clark. "It is wise, progressive and patriotic. It has raised our country to an unprecedented height of glory abroad and to unprecedented prosperity at home. We confidently offer that record to the American people as an earnest of what we will do if continued in power."

"Surely the things which we have accomplished entitle Democrats to a long lease of power. We did it by good team work. The Democratic Congress did its duty. The great Democratic President, Woodrow Wilson, did his duty, and on the glorious record thus made we confidently appeal to the voters of the land."

"The progress that democracy is making throughout the world ought to encourage our party to make the adoption of the principle of the initiative and referendum its next great reform."

Speeches at Banquet

Senator Hitchcock Ready to Accept Treaty as Campaign Issue

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The French Labor world is extremely discontented with the first act of the new Chamber of Deputies concerning taxes and the workmen appear generally decided to refuse to pay taxes. It is believed that a miners' strike will take place in February and be the first of several strikes in all the domains of Labor.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Gibert M. Hitchcock, Senator from Nebraska and Administration leader in the Senate, in his address at the Jackson Day celebration, asserted that "this Administration not only has credit for the greatest era of constructive legislation this country has ever known, and credit for devising and leading the work of fighting the great war, but it has credit for planning and proposing a permanent peace settlement, which has been practically accepted by all the rest of the world. Not until the war was ended and politics began to creep into the situation did opposition develop in this country. The Treaty of Peace is acceptable to the people of the United States, but unfortunately in the Senate of the United States it has found obstacles. I hope they will be overcome; I believe they will be. In any event, the Democrats are on solid ground. They have worked earnestly for ratification, first without conditions, and, finally, with reasonable reservations. They are willing to meet half-way in honorable compromise Republican senators who favor the League.

"If, however, Republican leaders defeat this plan and throw down the gauntlet for a fight to the finish before the American people, we are ready to take it up. If the test comes in this campaign on that issue, we shall win. We shall win because the business men, the laboring men, the churches, the independent voters and, above all, the women of America are for the League and for peace. We shall win because America is a land of hope and not of despair. It is a land of ideals and not of suspicion. It is a land of altruism and not of hatreds: It will place its stamp of

approval upon the great labors for humanity, progress, and peace done in Paris by the world's first citizen, Woodrow Wilson."

Peace of the World Postponed

Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, in his introductory remarks, said, in part: "Tonight, we invoke the militant spirit of Andrew Jackson. If that great patriot could send us a message, it would be a moving appeal to take up with renewed zeal the fight for democracy. Inevitable impulses are at work carrying us each day nearer and nearer to victory. The American people have paid, and are still paying, a staggering penalty for the election of a Republican House and Senate in November, 1918. Since that time, all the processes of government have been impaired, the work of reconstruction has been delayed, the development and extension of American business has been prevented and the peace of the world has been postponed. Contrasted with their patent ineptitude we place our unparalleled record, in peace and in war, enriched by a leadership which has carried America to greater heights of prosperity and honor and success than she has ever known before. Partisan criticism of minor defects or individual officials may, for a time, attract a superficial attention, but the outstanding facts of the last six years speak eloquently for the Democratic cause."

"Golden Era" of United States

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Record of Republicans Assailed

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FIRST ACT OF FRENCH CHAMBER

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DEMOCRATS TO GO TO SAN FRANCISCO

Pacific Coast City Selected for National Convention, to Meet on June 28—Committee Indorses the Wilson Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Democratic National Convention will meet in San Francisco on Monday, June 28, 1920.

In urging the claims of San Francisco before the committee, Isador B. Dockweiler said that a certified check of \$100,000 to pay the expenses of the convention had already been deposited with the officials of the national committee, and that \$25,000 more would be paid before April 1. In addition, eager and generous San Francisco would subscribe a large sum for the entertainment of distinguished persons attending the convention. He also gave a pledge that the hotels would not raise their rates and that the city would give the free use of its new Auditorium.

For 70 years, Mr. Dockweiler said, Californians had "trekked" across the plains to attend conventions in the east and the middle west, and now, he said, the hope of democracy is in the west, and the convention should go to the Pacific coast. To objections that it would cost from \$50 to \$75 more to go to San Francisco than to Kansas City, Mr. Dockweiler replied that it was worth it.

Strong Plea by Kansas City

Kansas City made a strong plea for the convention. Dr. Burris Jenkins of that city said: "Kansas City does not want the convention unless it is the best place to go," but he urged that the committee be guided by its head rather than its heart. "Kansas City is in the heart of America," he declared, and it offered \$75,000 for expenses.

When Champ Clark rose to support the claims of Kansas City every one rose and cheered the veteran leader who came so near to receiving the nomination at the Baltimore convention. Mr. Clark said the Republicans had been in control of Congress for several months and had not passed a single piece of constructive legislation. Locating the convention at Kansas City, he declared, would cheer up every Democrat from the Mississippi River to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains.

Former Mayor Carter Harrison, former United States Senator J. Hamilton Lewis and Roger C. Sullivan tried to win the convention for Chicago, pledging a fund of \$75,000 for expenses. Senator Lewis pleaded that the convention be given to Chicago in order to meet the need of educating and reconciling the nationals of seven European nations who have felt themselves aggrieved by the Peace Treaty and to offset the work of the Republicans who were inducing these people to believe that wrong had been done their fatherlands.

San Francisco was then chosen unanimously by the committee.

Treaty Approved

The resolutions submitted to the national committee by the Committee on Resolutions were adopted by a rising vote. They indorsed the efforts of President Wilson to bring about lasting peace and approved the Treaty of Versailles. They denounced the action of the Republican Senate leaders in the Senate and demanded that "the Senate quit playing politics with this sacred question and give to the world the word that America is ready at least to make a trial for universal peace. We repudiate the infernal suggestion that, having joined our associates in war in creating the conditions that are now leading them to chaos, we are to withdraw and leave them to a merciless fate in order that we might maintain a so-called traditional state of 'isolation' that we surrendered when we went to the defense of our own rights and to the aid of struggling humanity," it was declared.

The resolutions declared that the establishment of the Federal Reserve Bank systems while the Democrats were in power entitled the party to the everlasting gratitude of the country, while the farm loan banking system gave the agricultural interests the relief long demanded by them. It claimed Democratic credit for the election of senators by popular vote, for

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CINCINNATI, O.

the enfranchisement of women, and for a fair showing to Labor.

In regard to present conditions, the resolutions set forth: "The gallant fight made by our soldiers at the front, backed by every loyal American at home, won a victory for democracy and civilization that gained the admiration of the civilized world, which promptly turned to this country to lead it to the path of universal peace and good will. A treaty was negotiated, and for seven months it has been throttled by the Republican leadership of the Senate. In the meantime our own business conditions are unsettled, a definite proclamation of the end of the war is delayed, we are still in a state of war, while the country is clamoring for peace; the exchange market of the world is falling to a basis that threatens the paralysis of our foreign trade, and the war-torn nations of the world, struggling under the fearful burdens of their unprecedented losses, are faced with still greater adversities growing out of the uncertainties of their pitiable situation. Had the Peace Treaty been ratified with reasonable promptness, as all of our associates in the war were willing to do, the world, once again at peace, would now be engaged in the fruitful work of reconstruction."

WORLD LEADERS IN WAR COMMENDED

A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, Urges Prompt Settlement of the Issues Brought by a New Era of Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Unqualified approval of the Wilson Administration and of the President's stand for ratification of the Peace Treaty without substantial change, was the outstanding point in the Jackson Day banquet speech of A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, who is prominently mentioned as the probable choice of the President for the Democratic presidential nomination. Mr. Palmer said in part:

"The great war is still a living fact. The hope of the world for peace has been blasted by the jealousies of men who hold their political fortunes above the world's need. Despite our efforts to put the war and its problems behind us, and to devote our energies to the conquests of the new day which has opened up, we must recognize that the war will not be over in fact, even if in name, until the issues which it has raised are passed upon by the great court of appeals in America and the judgment of the people is entered on the record.

"The great empire on whose dominions the sun never sets gratefully acknowledges that success could not have come to British arms without the superb political leadership of that masterful little Welshman, David Lloyd George; while France, rescued from the very jaws of death by the courage of her sons, whose blood has colored all the rivers that wash her sunny slopes, does honor to the skill of her generals, the courage of her men, and the sacrifices of her women, by acknowledging the chief debt to be to 'the Old Tiger of France,' Clemenceau. Must we forever sit silent under partisan charges? Let history begin to tell the truth now, and it will say that the common courage of our men and women, the combined effort of Capital and Labor, the joint support of city and farm, all were welded into an irresistible force by a leadership never surpassed in the history of popular government, and that was the leadership which the Democratic Party gave to the world when it made its practi-

cal achievements square with its high ideals behind Woodrow Wilson.

"Perhaps it is because I am a Quaker that I hold to the belief that the great fundamental reason why we were able to marshal the Nation's forces, 100,000,000 strong, behind our great leader, was the confident belief on the part of our people that it was a war against war. Every instinct of my nature, planted there by heredity, by education, by training at my mother's knee, by teaching in the holy place of God's worship, revolts at the thought of war. Yet I have been for this war from the first day to the last. But the peace for which we fought is not the peace of armed and selfish isolation, but the peace of manly participation in the responsibilities of the world."

With reference to radical activities in the United States, Mr. Palmer said: "The combination of Capital and the organization of Labor must alike recognize the authority of the law which will secure to each its just rights; but these rights must always be sought through the orderly processes of the law, and never by substituting for them the weapons molded by might or power. No government is any longer free which is not strong enough, by lawful process, to protect itself or the people whom it is designed to serve. Real Americans understand this; others must be made to understand it. Not all the disorder in the country is created by the alien element, but it is created by an element that is un-American."

BRITISH CAMPAIGN AGAINST PROHIBITION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The liquor interests today started an extensive counter-propaganda to the prohibition campaign now under way in Britain. Newspaper advertisements, speaking tours, and the label method will be weapons employed by the liquor men.

"We have adopted this method as an effective means of arousing the British citizens to a realization of what has been done in America," said the secretary of the National Trade Defense Association. "Labels will be attached to every bottle to arouse people to preserve their rights in the face of the new American invasion. We have printed 5,000,000 labels as a starter."

Simultaneously with this announcement a big advertisement appeared in the newspapers beginning "prohibition is producing its inevitable results in America. Unable to obtain safe, pure spirits, the people have become easy prey to purveyors of poisonous substitutes." The advertisement advised the public to demand only "pure British spirits."

The methods which the dealers are planning to use in their fight against prohibition is indicated by circulars distributed by one liquor association in which dealers were advised to attend prohibition meetings and heckle the speakers.



The Odd Man
"An odd man, lady!
Every man is odd."

The Corner Meddler

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"Well, Mrs. Doyle, mind now to tell Dan I was down and advise him to think it over again. It's a good price I'd be payin' for the land."

"Niver fear, sor, but it's tellin' him I'll be. Shure it's lettin' your honor have it he should be. Shure it is! An' it's an inconsiderable bit av land it is, at that."

"See here, Mr. Doyle, all you have to do," turning with a suspicious twinkle in his eye, his voice dropping naturally into a half brogue in addressing her, "All I am asking of you is to tell Dan that I've been down to talk to him about it again. None of your nonsense now, Margie."

"Ah, your honor, shure it's not doubtin' the truth in me ye be! Danny's a hard man, a hard man he is, an' him boundin' the land and yer honor needin' it."

He turned, and went across the yard toward the gate but paused again to call back.

"It's no great faith I have in you, Margie, and that's a fact, no great faith."

"Good-by yer honor," she answered with a laugh.

"You'll niver git it," Margie said to herself as she stood on the doorstep watching him as he tramped, his dog behind him, up the lane. When the mist hid him from sight she turned to more important doings around the farmyard, keeping herself busy, until, toward noon, Danny Doyle put in an appearance. A "grand rich man" was Danny in his own estimation as he surveyed his possessions, a couple of cows, a donkey, a good few hens and chickens, as well as several families of pigs who were disporting themselves in the middle of the yard, the usual square yard of a south of Ireland farm, with its low whitewashed house and outhouses standing round on three sides of the square. Having put the rough, rather gaunt, old nag that he had been riding into the stable, Danny leaned in full content over the gate. Beyond giving the horse a feed, milking the cows and looking up the outhouses before night, his work for the day was finished. Margie appeared at the door.

"Danny," she said, "himself was down."

"I'd not be doubtin' it," Danny replied, without looking round.

"It's a long sum he'd be givin' fer the corner meddler."

"He'll kip his money."

"The poor man, Shure 'tis for cuttin' the corner away, he's wantin' it."

"He may want."

"It's yez is the hard man Dan—the hard man—an' the quality in their motor cars shippin' about ivry time they'd be turnin' the corner."

Danny smiled. He understood his partner's mood.

"Shure money's good," she went on, "and it's not grazin' the land yez are."

"Money's good, is it? An' isn't land better? An' isn't grazin' the land I am?"

"Sarcasically, 'No—an' it's not sellin' it I am sayin'!"

"It's offerin' the bread big meddler be the strame may be he'd be, if y'd baigain wid him—"

"It's wantin' the corner meddler I am," he said doggedly, "an' nuthin' else."

"Come to yer dinner," was all that Margie found to say by way of reply, and Danny went, nothing loath.

In the large bare room with its earthen floor, great chimney corner, inside of which a wood fire was burning on the hearth, and high, barn-like roof, Margie was settling on the dinner. One huge dish stood on a diminutive table under the window, and this, Margie, with a single turn of the wrist, covered deftly with a huge pile of freshly boiled potatoes shaken from a great iron pot.

A loaf, a jug of milk and some home-made butter completed the midday meal. A dresser, a wooden settle and two straight backed wooden chairs supplied the only furniture in the place. The windows, two tiny squares, afforded little light and no air, but both light and air came through the door which, was never shut by day, summer or winter, and through which adventurous chickens made constant excursions in the vague hope of crumbs fallen from the rich man's table.

Danny, the rich man, was dining sumptuously within when a familiar click caught his attention. It was the gate, as he well knew. He turned his head. "Shure 'tis mountainy Pardy," he whispered.

"It's starved he is, the cratur," came from Margie sympathetically; "look at 't'ould rags on his back."

"Me blessin' on all here—save the house," in a thin, cracked voice as Paddy, a wild and windswept figure, appeared at the open door. "God save Ireland, an' the papile, and yez all."

"Come in, shure Pardy, now be comin' in, and take the sup and bite wid us."

"It's well fed I am, Missus Doyle, and well fud—none bether. I'll not be atin' yez out of house and home now, shure I'll not."

"Ye'd not refuse a praty if ye're full itself, as it is," Margie tactfully suggested.

"It's atin', atin', all the day long I am," he said with dignity, seating himself upon the settle at a distance from the feast.

"He steppin' over Pardy," the rich man commanded, "be steppin' over, be takin' share and share alike,"

handing him a potato without ceremony, any formality such as forks or spoons being entirely out of place. "Not to refuse ye, Dan'el," he took it with lofty condescension, "it's bit the one I'll ait."

"Share and share alike," Danny insisted hospitably, and mountainy Paddy moved across to the table. The last potato had been scraped out from the old black pot before the meal was over, a meal highly flavored with the news of the countryside, told in a mysterious whisper.

"An' there was James. Ah the grand man he is, an' he buildin' a sty."

"A sty?"

"Aye, a fine sty, an' wid two big sows starlin' and waitin' to go in, an' look at here," with a cautious sideways glance, "Bridgie Breen's been walkin' the hills this two days—"

"Walkin' the hills? Save us," from Margie.

"Walkin' the hills, an' Mickie after her, an' they saichin' the bushes distracted, far and wide—far and wide."

"What was stolen on thim—the cratur?"

"Nuthin' stolen," turning on Margie furore in denial. "Twas not, shure, 'twas the win' tuck it—a shirt it was. An' who'd be stealin' it? I wonder for ye, Margie Doyle, that y'd be soilin' yer lips wid lies." Then leaning toward the rich man and speaking suddenly, "Danny!" addressing him confidentially, "they do be sayin' Hennessy's buyin' land, mind yez—buyin' land and the voice droppin' lower and lower, 'and' in a low, 'tragic whisper, 'Danny Doyle sellin' it.'"

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HONEY AND MAKERS OF HONEY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

If all the honey annually produced in the United States could be loaded on 40-foot freight cars holding 15 tons each, they would make a solid train 50 miles long. "As busy as a bee" has come to express the acme of activity, and yet few people realize how busy the bees of the United States really are. Indeed, it remained for the world war to bring home to bee-keepers themselves the magnitude of their own business. Naturally enough the war proved a great stimulus to bee-keeping, because prices almost doubled in a few months. Even before the war, though, no less than \$25,000,000 worth of honey and wax was produced in the United States every year. The price has continued high, but the demand has not fallen off to a great extent for the sugar shortage still continues and many people have become accustomed to the use of honey both on the table and for cooking.

Helping the Bees

Curiously enough, the sugar shortage is both a help and a detriment to the bee-keeper. It induces a greater demand for honey, but on the other hand it cuts down the supply of sugar for feeding the bees in the fall. Occasionally it happens that when winter comes on there is not enough honey left in the hives to carry the bees through the cold weather. Then it becomes necessary to feed a sugar-syrup, which the bees store in the honeycomb cells and use to feed upon until they can go into the fields in the spring. Unfortunately such a condition exists this year, and the government has had to come to the rescue by allotting a certain amount of sugar to the beekeepers.

While it is true that bee-keeping is not as simple a matter as some people suppose it to be, yet under normal conditions bees will yield a most satisfactory return for the small amount of care they require. Thousands of amateurs have learned this fact, and in back yards all over the country a few colonies of bees may now be seen. Many business men have taken up bee-keeping as a form of recreation, and as a hobby it is most fascinating. One needs only to read Maeterlinck's "Life of the Bee" to understand why this is so. And bee-keeping is one of the very few hobbies which pays its way. Bees in the back yard will supply all the honey needed for the table, and sometimes a surplus to sell. Occasionally 200 or 300 pounds of honey is taken from a single hive in one season. But such a yield is exceptional. The amateur should be contented if he gets an average of 30 pounds from a colony. Bee-keeping would be a joy, however, even if there were no rewards in dollars and cents. It is a source of endless satisfaction to watch the thousands of bees coming back to the hives with the loads which they have gathered from the blossom-covered fields. There is music in their hum and inspiration in their marvelous activities.

Beehives Are Moved

Keeping bees in a commercial way is quite another matter. But it is now engaging the attention of many wide-awake men and women, especially in the west. There are apiaries where the number of colonies runs up to a thousand and there are beekeepers who move their colonies from one location to another with the changing seasons. Last season one Michigan bee-keeper is reported to have sold \$7000 worth of honey from less than 300 colonies of bees. In the clover belt, in the alfalfa states, and in California, immense apiaries are already in existence. The government maintains an apiary at Washington and sends its experts all over the country, giving assistance to those who need it.

There are 700,000 beekeepers in the United States, although no more than 300 of them depend upon bees for their living. The United States is the greatest honey-producing country in the world. Yet it does not supply its own needs, but imports over 2,000,000 pounds of bees from Cuba, Mexico, and other Latin-American countries.

Doubtless bees would be kept even if they produced neither honey nor wax, for it has been shown by repeated experiments that they are of the greatest value for cross-fertilizing the blossoms of fruits and vegetables. The instance is cited of two fruit growers in Ohio who leased an orchard which had given almost no returns to the owner. The lessees not only pruned and sprayed in an up-to-date manner, but also installed 50 colonies of bees. A few seasons later they harvested 16,000 bushels of apples, and the bees are credited with playing no small part in producing that excellent crop. Men who grow cucumbers under glass in a large way invariably keep a few colonies of bees in their greenhouses. It has been found impossible to grow cucumbers unless the blossoms are fertilized by these insects.

Bees by Parcel Post

A big business has grown up in the sending of bees from the southern states to the north, and even into Canada. The past year the demand has been greater than could be met. By getting bees from the southern apiaries the bee-keepers of the north are able to make up for winter losses. During the war great pressure was brought to bear upon the Post Office Department to allow the shipping of bees by parcel-post, and after much delay permission was granted. This has been a great boon to the beekeepers because deliveries are much more prompt than by express, and there is less loss on the way. Special shipping boxes have been designed and hold the bees fast, yet for a long time the post office clerks handled them very gingerly.

Probably bees have always been kept among civilized nations. At any rate, one needs only to read the Old Testament to find references to milk and honey, showing that the latter was in

favor among the early Hebrews. It is known that bee-keeping was carried on in Egypt fully 4000 years ago. Curiously enough, too, the methods followed in that country are much the same now as they were in that distant day.

Bee-keeping was carried on all down through the ages with but little advance in methods until within the last 100 years. Indeed, it was not until 1852 that the modern movable-frame hive was invented. Before that it was necessary to destroy many of the bees in order to harvest the honey. The hive of today is so constructed that it can be taken entirely apart and the bees divided into eight or ten different lots, almost without disturbing their daily activities. It was a Philadelphia clergyman, the Rev. L. L. Langstroth, who invented the movable-frame hive. Langstroth is known as the father of American bee-keeping, and the commonest type of hive still bears his name. Truth to tell, his hive has gone over most of the world, and is being used now in countries where bees were kept thousands of years before America had been dreamed of.

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BENEFITS MARKED UNDER PROHIBITION

Factories Report Increase of Efficiency and Output, and More Savings Accounts as the Results of the Dry Régime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Prohibition's beneficial effect on industrial conditions is apparent to anyone who wishes to see it. Factories report immediate improvement of conditions harmful to production, due to "bad Mondays," and employees generally are said to be laying aside more money than they could while their resources were being sapped by alcohol.

In Binghamton, New York, three of the largest factories report improvement as to time put in by the men and more efficient work done. These factories did not have many hard drinkers, hence they show less change, but one employee who was in the habit of drinking heavily on Sunday is now saving \$5 a week by his abstinence, and has bought several Liberty bonds. Another company employing 1200 men reports that its "bad Mondays" are at an end, and there is a pronounced increase in the efficiency of the men, and that nine-tenths of the extreme poverty of the employees has disappeared. The managers hold that prohibition is a marked factor in the change and, in fact, declare that it has been a blessing to the factory.

Greater Efficiency Reported

A factory with more than 100 employees, in Batavia, New York, reports improvement in efficiency and time put in by the employees, with a marked advance in money savings by men. A company with 1500 employees reports more time put in by the men, elimination of "bad Mondays," and a great increase in savings. Many men who thought they must have beer say they are better off without it, and there is a strong drift toward prohibition in the factory labor ranks.

In Cortland, New York, one company reports that conditions are somewhat better, another that they are very much better as to efficiency and time, and that perhaps half the men voted dry when they last had the opportunity to do so. A motor truck company reports its men alert on Monday morning, and similar improvement is noted by a factory with 1200 men. This latter factory says that many former drinking men have straightened up and are now carrying rolls of bills when formerly they never had a dollar ahead. In Fulton, New York, the "No beer, no work" slogan was soon made to read "No beer, more work." Fulton is a city of 11,000 inhabitants and its big paper and woolen mills supply a large percentage of the workers with a means of livelihood. Improvements here under prohibition include increased output, better clothes, better homes, more individual savings banks accounts, and used to cost \$50,000 a month to keep the drinkers supplied with liquor, and this is now being spent on the workers themselves and their families, its diversion into trade channels improving the general status of the community.

Increase in Production

The largest factory, with 2300 men, shows 50 per cent increase in production and 50 per cent increase in efficiency. Lapses in production following pay day have almost ceased, the men and their families show an improved appearance, and the wives and children are better clad than ever before.

Another mill reports increased thrift, more general ownership of homes by the workmen themselves, and better conditions the day after pay day. The manager says that before prohibition came he frequently had to wait up until midnight, after the saloons had closed, to prevent the men from bringing liquor into the mill. Now only two men were drinking heavily.

A knife concern employing 100 men reports that a loss of 10 per cent of all profits on account of drink among the employees has been eliminated, and that men holding responsible positions are not losing time now. About one-half of the men apparently voted wet under local option, but the head of this concern believes that most of them would vote dry if they ever had another chance. Another factory employing 2000 men reports that the steady daily drinking among the men has stopped and that conditions are better in every respect.

Situation in New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—It is now reported that the method by which Edward I. Edwards, Governor-elect of New Jersey, will attempt to keep his campaign promise to make New Jersey wet again will be the introduction in the Legislature of a bill which would permit manufacture and sale of intoxicants, within this State, containing up to 5 per cent alcohol by volume. The drys cannot understand the reasoning by which it is presumed that such a bill would not fly in the face of the federal law that intoxicants of more than one half of 1 per cent alcoholic strength are illegal.

Effect on Business Efficiency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Total abstinence as a condition of employment greatly increases the efficiency of the whole business enterprise," says F. G. Creed, managing director of Creed & Co. of Croydon, England, in telling of an experiment along this line in a paper printed by the British Temperance Advocate. "The man who is always sober and physically fit is naturally a more productive worker and can be entrusted with a higher class of work. He is an asset in a

workshop. In our own case we find that his increased efficiency deserves and obtains higher wages. Moreover his sobriety places him in such an economic position that he is able to sell his labor to better advantage than the drinker, who is often without resources and must close with the first offer of his employer."

Governor Smith's Advice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Gov. Alfred E. Smith's advice to the new Legislature that it rescind the action of the 1919 Legislature in ratifying the Federal Prohibition Amendment and submit prohibition to a referendum, was not a great surprise to the drys, who expected him to make some move to annul prohibition, and who, regardless of his message, are proceeding with their plans to introduce and pass a strict enforcement bill.

ARMISTICE DAY WASTE ALLEGED

Artillery Commander of Twenty-Sixth Division Tells Committee of Congress That Lives Were Lost in Needless Fighting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Brig.-Gen. John H. Sherburne of Boston, artillery commander of the twenty-sixth division, American expeditionary force, testified yesterday before the House subcommittee investigating expenses in Europe that there was a needless waste of human life on the date on which the armistice was signed. He said that General Pershing was not personally responsible for this but that the commander of the American expeditionary force should in his opinion have had countermanded an order which had been given two days before.

Brigadier-General Sherburne said that there had been a great deal of discussion about where the fault lay for the unfortunate consequences, and a general staff officer with whom he had talked had blamed Marshal Foch for the failure to safeguard the American soldiers. He repeated that whose fault it was there was no doubt that lives were needlessly lost on the morning of November 11, 1918. The French on both sides of the American forces had orders to stop fighting on November 10.

Taking the chance of being court-martialed, Brigadier-General Sherburne said that he held back on Armistice Day and, therefore, lost none of his men. Some other American officers adopted the same policy.

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, said recently, when the question of Armistice Day fighting was brought up, that General Pershing had explained in his report why some of the American troops had been permitted to go on with the fighting. It was not possible, he said, to get word to some of the advanced units in time to prevent their continuing with the fighting for a short time on that morning, and furthermore, General Pershing had explained, it was suspected there might be some German trickery and it was necessary to remain prepared for any eventualities until it was assured the Germans were actually ceasing to fight, according to the agreement.

Secretary Baker said that General Pershing was the only man who could explain just what had happened and why, and if the committee wanted to get further information there was no doubt that he would give it to them on his return to Washington.

CANADIAN WHEAT FIGURES PUBLISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Some indication of the advantage which is being taken of the open American market to Canadian wheat since December 15, when the embargo was removed, may be gathered from figures compiled by the Department of Customs.

During the month of November, when the embargo was on, only 258,263 bushels, amounting to a value of \$614,241, entered the United States from Canada, a good part of which, no doubt, represented wagon haulage from points adjacent to the border. During the month of December, however, a total of 1,190,507 bushels, amounting to a value of \$2,590,505, entered the United States. A very considerable portion of this no doubt crossed during the last 15 days when the border was open.

RESULT OF RISE IN ITALIAN LIVING COST

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—As a result of the increasing rise in the cost of living, the Italian working classes are agitating afresh for higher wages, and among the state employees the attitude of the railway and postal workers is particularly menacing.

Meanwhile with reference to the employees' demands, it is pointed out that the deficit on the working of the railways and of the posts and telegraphs is already 485,000,000 and 150,000,000 lire, respectively.



GENERAL DENIKIN LOSES TAGANROG

Anti-Bolshevist Military Headquarters on the Sea of Azov Captured and Important Railway Connections Are Severed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A Moscow wireless message announces the capture of Taganrog, on the Sea of Azov, where General Denikin had established his military headquarters, and a further message states that the Bolsheviks are approaching the Cosack capital of Novo-Tcherkassk. Indeed, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is authoritatively informed that General Denikin's position goes from bad to worse, for, in addition to reaching the inland sea, the Bolsheviks have cut the lateral Tzaritsin-Ivanovka-Ekaterinograd railway on a broad front, thus severing all land communications between the Don and Caucasus armies in the east and the volunteers in the west. Moreover, General Denikin's heavy losses in war matériel, of which he has always been short, render his power of rallying problematical.

Meanwhile, in Siberia Admiral Kolchak's main army in the trans-Siberian railway sector has practically ceased to exist as a military factor and is being pushed back on Minusinsk and Krasnoyarsk.

Latest reports of the Irkutsk situation describe the insurgents as holding the left bank of the river and the railway, while the government troops control the town. General Semenov is sending troops to clear up the situation and the allied representatives have declared a neutral zone along the railway from Krasnoyarsk to east of Irkutsk.

Tzechs Move Eastward

The Tzechs, for their part, are transporting their troops eastward, as is the other allied contingent, along the railway in the Siberian army's rear. For the rest, the Bolsheviks have taken Guriev, the Ural Cosacks' base, and are moving from four directions upon General Duto's headquarters at Sergopol, so that he can scarcely withdraw in any other direction but Mongolia.

In these circumstances the Bolsheviks are evidently preparing to press on with the penetration of Transcaspians on route for Persia and India. Thus they are concentrating important forces on the Merv-Krasnovodsk railway and have already entered Bokhara, which has hitherto remained neutral. Direct railway communication between Transcaspians and European Russia has thus been secured and will facilitate the further concentration of troops in Turkestan.

Attack on India Said to Be Planned

Meanwhile the Bolsheviks are already negotiating with the Bokharans for the acceptance of their paper money and are understood to be prepared to offer both Bokhara and Afghanistan large territorial concessions in return for an official recognition of their paper currency, which would enable them to purchase the supplies they sorely need. The Bokharans do not appear to have assented so far, however, and there are indications of increasing friction between the Afghans and the Bolsheviks.

An informed view of the Bolshevik designs in this part of the world is that they include control of the Caspian Sea, the occupation of Baku with the consequent relief of their petrol and fuel shortage, the penetration of

Persia along the southern shore of the Caspian, and an attack on the volunteer army's rear through the Caucasus. They are also regarded as contemplating a direct penetration into Persia by way of Khorassan, with the ulterior object of a large scale anti-British move toward India in conjunction with the Afghans and all the other peoples which could be gathered under the régime of a pan-Islamic campaign. Swarms of agents are undergoing intensive training in various propaganda centers for the purpose and many have already been sent into Persia and the Caucasus armed with large supplies of forged English money.

Congress of Scandinavian Bolsheviks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—According to a Moscow wireless message, a congress of Scandinavian Bolsheviks will be held at Stockholm on January 26 and will be attended by delegates from Turkey, Finland and Soviet Russia also.

Bolshevist Demonstration at Libau

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—A Libau message states that a demonstration which attracted large crowds was organized there on Sunday by the Bolsheviks, but was eventually dispersed after a struggle by the local Lettish troops, who volunteered for the purpose.

Statement by Chinese Diplomat

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BASEL, Switzerland (Thursday)—In refutation of a statement that Chinese legions are being organized in Soviet Russia, the Chinese Minister at Bern has issued a declaration that only 1000 Chinese subjects are now in Russia, adding that these are anxious to return home.

MR. BERGER PLANS TO ANSWER OPPONENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Victor L. Berger, reelected Socialist member of Congress from Milwaukee, yesterday sent a telegram to Frederick H. Gillett, Speaker of the House of Representatives, notifying him of his intention to come to Washington, and asking for a conference. His telegram was as follows:

"Since the contest against me has been filed by my defeated opponent, please hold in abeyance matters until my attorney, Mr. Cochems, appears to represent me before the proper committee. Mr. Cochems will arrive next Wednesday morning. I also ask you kindly to grant me an interview at your office on next Saturday regarding program in my case." Mr. Gillett telegraphed in reply that he would see Mr. Berger at his office on Saturday.

DENIAL BY ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—An official denial is published of the recent statement that agents of the Italian Government attempted during the war to conclude a separate peace with Austria.

HOLLAND AND NATIONS' LEAGUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

THE HAGUE, Holland (Wednesday)—The president of the Dutch Second Chamber announced today that the government will shortly introduce a bill proposing the entrance of Holland into the League of Nations.

RESTRICTION OF DEMAND ADVISED

Reserve Board Governor Speaks to Bankers on Living Costs—Slogan of Senator Edge Is "Export, Import, Deport"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Speculation throughout the country and the desire of the people to have at last those luxuries from which they had abstained during the war were assigned as considerable factors in the rise in living costs since the armistice, by W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, in an address delivered last night before the Massachusetts Bankers Association. He urged voluntary restriction of demand and commended the recently adopted Edge Act as a means of solving the problem of foreign exchange.

Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, described the Edge Act as a means whereby corporations might be formed to buy foreign securities as a means of stabilizing exchange. Those securities would make possible purchases here in United States money, he said, so that business could make a profit. The corporations could issue debentures against these securities for general investment. Further extension of government credits would not be necessary, and instead of taxing the people of this country for furnishing such credits, they would make a profit out of the Edge plan.

Senator Edge said that the country's motto now might very well be, "export, import, deport." He advised deporting first and looking up the law afterward. He commended A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, for deporting alleged radicals, and Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, because the Boston policemen were dismissed from the force after they struck. Both sentiments were heartily applauded.

BRITISH MISSION STARTS FOR PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Mr. Lloyd George, the British Premier, left for Paris this morning together with Francis Nitti, the Italian Premier, and the other members of the Italian mission. With the British Premier were Mr. Bonar Law, Earl Curzon, Lord Birkenhead, Edwin Samuel Montagu, and others. The size of the British mission is attributed to the variety of questions to be dealt with at the forthcoming conference and the presence of Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Montagu is regarded as a definite indication that the trial of the former Kaiser and the Turkish problem will be among the matters to be dealt with.

Meeting of Council Arranged

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Supreme Council is to meet this afternoon after the arrival of Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law, A. J. Balfour, Earl Curzon, Francis Nitti, and Victor Scialoja. The interallied commission, presided over by General Lerdon, has been deliberating with Mr. von Simson,

the German representative, concerning negotiations about the plebiscite zones. The plan for transferring Danzig and Memel to the sovereignty of the Allies has been the object of debate between the Allies' representative and the German delegate, Mr. von Lerchenfeld.

POLICE STRIKE LAID TO COMMISSIONER

Samuel Gompers Tells Boston Chamber of Commerce Edwin U. Curtis Provoked Situation Which Resulted in Disorder

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, told members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at a luncheon yesterday, that the situation which resulted in a strike or lock-out of Boston policemen last fall was provoked by "the man who occupies the great position of commissioner of police of the city of Boston" (Edwin U. Curtis).

Mr. Gompers declared that through the instrumentality of the commissioner, Boston was made an exception to a law giving Massachusetts policemen the right of appeal when disciplined. When the Boston police affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, he declared, that affiliation was made the groundwork for all that followed.

The federation has no power to order a strike, Mr. Gompers asserted, and he asked why, therefore, it should be made a condition of dismissal for police to join the federation.

Mr. Gompers charged further that William H. Pierce, who undertook the work of recruiting a volunteer police force at the time of the strike, told Paul H. Drake, a newspaper man, that he had orders not to place the volunteers on the streets until the morning after the strike was to take place; and he asserted that this was done "to give the opportunity to provoke the lawless element in the community to take advantage of the situation."

When protests were made from the audience at this statement, Mr. Gompers had read an affidavit made by Mr. Drake (who, it was announced, was afterward discharged from his newspaper) quoting Mr. Pierce to the effect, charged by Mr. Gompers, and quoting him further as saying that he was acting on orders from Commissioner Curtis.

The subject of Mr. Gompers' address was "The Future of the Employee in Industry." He made a plea for cooperation of business men with organized labor for a solution of industrial problems on an American basis.

"We offer you our hand of fellowship and cooperation, conscious of the justice of our cause and that we are working for humanity rather than for the dollar," was the conclusion of his address.

His entire speech was devoted to an exposition of the aims and objects of the labor unions, which have so often been a matter at issue between employers and employees, and insisted that by threshing out these things the business man would get at least a clearer idea of what the labor man was seeking. He made it as definite as possible that the American Federation of Labor did not want strikes and avoided them wherever it could.

PLUMB PLAN FOR INDUSTRY OFFERED

Proposal for Tripartite Control by Public, Capital, and Labor Equally Made by Author of Similar Plan for Railroads

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Tripartite control of American industry, in which the public, capital, and labor would share equally, has been proposed by Glenn E. Plumb, author of a similar plan for railroads. Advance copies of his proposal have been circulated among government officials, and a public announcement is expected soon.

Mr. Plumb in presenting his plan declared that the existing industrial system was "crashing around our ears," that wages had no relation to the value of service, and that profits were "wrongfully exacted."

Reconstruction of the industrial system, the author of the plan states, is necessary to produce absolute equality between the three interests—the public, capital, and labor. To bring this about, he adds, the grant by society either of a privilege or a monopoly should be considered the investment of society in the industry, and the capital invested and the labor exerted, the contributions of the capital and labor groups.

Credits on the investment, the plan provides, would be repaid by society in the form of better and cheaper service, by capital in guaranteed protection of investment and a fair rate of return, and by labor in the shape of better wages and a share of savings produced by labor in production.

Under Mr. Plumb's plan industry would be divided into four classes:

Those individualistic in ownership and operation; those formerly individualistic but now through organization concerned only with direction and supervision of production of others, who have no interest in ownership; those based on grants from society, and railroads and commercial transportation facilities.

The "fundamental interest" in these industries, the plan asserts, "is the need of society for the products of that industry, or the service which it renders that calls the industry into being. In the first two classes, where society had made no grant, the free working of the law of supply and demand protects the public interest."

EMIR FEISUL'S PLANS REGARDING SYRIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Emir Feisal, son of the King of the Hedjaz, who left Paris last night for Damascus, will spend a fortnight trying to dispel the misunderstandings which have arisen between France and the Arab populations. His conversations with the French Government have, it is understood, convinced him that there exists no insurmountable difficulty preventing a satisfactory solution for both parties being arrived at. On his return to France, Emir Feisal will, it is believed, draw up agreements concerning the régime to be applied to the independent zone of Syria.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

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An overstock of furs compels us to make deep price cuts to close out our big stock. A few sample values here mentioned:

\$250 RACCOON COATS	\$195
\$325 RACCOON COATS	\$275
\$550 BEAVER COATS	\$495
\$500 HUDSON SEAL COATS	\$395
\$600 HUDSON SEAL COATS	\$495
\$650 HUDSON SEAL COATS	\$595

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and Coatees
at greatly reduced prices

MEYER JONASSON & CO.

THE CONTINENTAL

Franklin at Washington Street Boylston at Washington Street
BOSTON

Mark-Down Sale Suits and Overcoats

Hart Schaffner & Marx Fine Clothes

\$35 Overcoats	\$29.50	\$60 Overcoats	\$52.50
\$40 Overcoats	\$34.50	\$65 Overcoats	\$57.50
\$45 Overcoats	\$38.50	\$70 Overcoats	\$61.50
\$50 Overcoats	\$42.50	\$80 Overcoats	\$72.50
\$55 Overcoats	\$47.50	\$100 & \$110 Overcoats	\$90

A large variety of Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits
at \$35 \$40 \$45 \$50 \$55 \$60

Now \$29.50 \$34.50 \$38.50 \$42.50 \$47.50 \$52.50

At Boylston Street Store you'll also find
Boys' Clothing reduced in price
Charge accounts opened with the usual business references.

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THE CONTINENTAL

Two Convenient Corners
Franklin at Washington Street Boylston at Washington Street

SECOND INAUGURAL
OF CALVIN COOLIDGE

Governor of Massachusetts Urges
Humanization of Government
—Higher Pay for Teachers
and for Police Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Humanization of the government was urged by Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, in his inaugural message for his second term, which he delivered yesterday at the State House.

"It is preeminently the province of government to protect the weak," he said. "The average citizen does not lead the life of independence that was his in former days under a less complex order of society. When a family tilled the soil and produced its own support it was independent. When it produced but one article, and that in a plant owned by others, it is dependent. It may be infinitely better off under the latter plan, but it is evident it needs a protection which before was not required. Let Massachusetts continue to regard with the gravest solicitude the well-being of her people."

"Government is not, must not be, a cold impersonal machine, but a human and more human agency, appealing to the reason, satisfying the heart, full of mercy, assisting the good, resisting the wrong, delivering the weak from any impositions of the strong. Massachusetts is committed to this and will strive consistently for its complete realization. This is not paternalism. It is not a servitude imposed from without, but the freedom of a righteous self-direction from within."

Mr. Coolidge called for economy in state expenses, and better pay for school-teachers. He also advised that the police should receive more money than the prevailing rate in industries, and remarked that "the Boston incident," by which he presumably referred to the unionization of the police to obtain better wages and working conditions, and their subsequent strike and dismissal, "appears to be closed." Plans are under way, he said, for the consolidation of the state guard and the old militia organizations of the State "into a new volunteer militia, which will be federalized that it may be equipped by the national government." He recommended relief for war veterans who might be in need, and aid for the farmers.

He contended that the present economic and wage systems were right and that industry "must be the instrument not of selfishness but of service," and called in the conclusion of his speech for obedience to the laws, prosecution of the criminal and education of the ignorant.

FRANKLIN SQUARE
HOUSE CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Franklin Square House in this city, a home for working girls, is conducting a campaign for a fund to relieve the institution of its indebtedness. Among the contributors to the fund are many former girls of the house who express their interest in the movement and their appreciation of the "old days" at the house, in letters to the president, Dr. George L. Perin. The latter has received from Denis A. McCarthy the following verses which were dedicated to Dr. Perin, the founder of the institution, by the author:

THE HOUSE THAT LOVE BUILT
Here the House that Love Built stands,
House of kindly hearts and hands.

Every day in every year
House of hope and house of cheer.

House of inward-swinging doors,
House where happiness out-pours.

House where dwells secure and sweet
Mid the roaring mart and street.

Girlhood's first and fairest flowers,
Womanhood's diviner powers.

Here the House that Love Built stands,
Here it gives what youth demands—

Fellowship and friendship strong,
Relaxation free from wrong.

Inspiration toward the true,
Power to dream and strength to do.

Home of willing hearts and hands,
Here the House that Love Built stands.

BOLSHEVISM SAID TO
HAVE POOR PROSPECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—After a careful examination into the history of soviet development in Russia, Prof. Selig Perlman of the University of Wisconsin told the American Sociological Society here last week that Bolshevism in the United States was an impossibility because of differing conditions. Whereas, in Russia the bourgeoisie had no fight in it, in the United States, he said, the bourgeoisie would not dream of surrendering, but would quickly battle against a minority Labor dictatorship that got itself into power, and the farmers would lend their aid. Professor Perlman said the truth about the revolutionary movement in the United States was that it loomed up much larger than it really was. "Labor legislation and due attention to the needs of the exploited immigrant worker," concluded Professor Perlman, "may forever wear the latter from his revolutionary leadership. But apparently nothing short of a social revolution will satisfy the genuine rebel—the I. W. W. Yet his numbers are too few to threaten the existing order."

FORECAST TEACHER SHORTAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEWARK, New Jersey—Dr. James J. Hopkins, principal of the Dickinson High School in Jersey City, New

Jersey, speaking at a meeting of Newark business men, under the auspices of the school and teacher campaign of New Jersey, forecast a five years shortage of teachers, beginning in 1921, and said that a mere increase of a few hundred dollars was not sufficient to keep the right sort of men and women in the profession. He

KEN WOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
"Do you remember," wrote Mary Howitt, in her delightful autobiography, "that long, lovely field by the side of Caen Wood which is reached from the Lower Heath at Hampstead

fine addition to the Heath, while the Adam house, along the south front, almost as the great architects left it, could become a museum. Doubtless the same energy of public-spirited men which was forthcoming in 1883 will be again available today to preserve this valuable possession for the nation."



The house once occupied by Lord Mansfield, Ken Wood

added that business men were holding well-paid positions open for them pending action on school salaries and urged the strengthening of the public schools as an antidote for Communism and a bulwark against radicalism.

ALLEGED INVASION
OF PEOPLE'S RIGHTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—There is a tendency now to deprive the individual of his full constitutional rights, according to the report of the New York State Bar Association's committee on Law Reform. As an instance of the alleged invasion of the constitutional rights, is mentioned the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that Dr. Edward E. Rumely be tried in Washington for alleged failure to disclose enemy-owned assets in this country. This, the committee asserts, lacks the spirit of fair play. The committee says that new methods of evading constitutional guarantees have been shown by war necessity and only by abandonment of the present methods will the safety of the nation be guaranteed.

NEW YORK GOVERNOR
URGES HEALTH POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
ALBANY, New York—In his annual message, Gov. A. E. Smith of New York reiterated his belief in compulsory health insurance for industrial workers. He said that "health protection" was essential, that workers must have proper medical care, and that the individual must be prepared "at all times to defray the expenses of a maximum period of illness." But this maximum provision by each individual was financially impossible. The State should be restricted so that each community could support a proper health administration. He also favored maternity insurance.

OPINION OF JURY
RIGHTS OF WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The Supreme Court of Brooklyn has denied Miss Julia V. Grill, lawyer in that borough, a writ of mandamus compelling Jacob Brenner, commissioner of jurors, to include women in the jury lists of Kings County. The court held that the right to vote does not necessarily qualify a person as juror. The case is referred to the Legislature, as the decision says that the question is not within the court's province. The court is of the opinion that jury service is not a matter of right, but of duty, which the State has as much right to regulate as the qualifications of its officials.

RUSSELLITES TO BE RETRIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The case of the Russellites is to be tried again. Leroy W. Ross, United States District Attorney in Brooklyn, has decided to bring to trial again the eight officers and employees of the International Bible Students Association, the Pastor Russell organization, who were convicted under the Espionage Act and later freed when the United States Circuit Court ordered a new trial after they had been sentenced to 20 years in prison.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
VICTORIA, British Columbia—Declaring that there is a notorious "prevalence of illicit traffic in alcoholic liquor throughout this city," and that there is "evident slackness on the part of the responsible authorities in the administration of the prohibition act," the People's Prohibition Party is calling upon the Provincial Government to mend matters. The government is asked to consider the manner in which certain medical men have violated the evident intention and spirit of the prohibition act, in respect to issuing prescriptions. The resolution dealing with the complaints further urges the Attorney-General to take into consideration the need there is for compelling magistrates or other justices who refuse to sit on cases where persons are brought before them charged with violation of the act, either to carry out the duties of their office or to relinquish the same. The Prohibition Association asks for the appointment of inspectors to oversee the workings of the act and wants a regulation imposed forcing doctors to make monthly returns under oath regarding the number of prescriptions they have issued. It is further urged that the amount of alcohol in any drink exposed for sale shall not exceed one-half of 1 per cent, and that greater restrictions be imposed upon the power of medical men to issue liquor prescriptions.

SOLDIERS ON THE LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—From the latest official figures, it is learned that since the signing of the armistice 272,537 Canadian officers and men have been returned to the Dominion and demobilized. Prior to that date 65,600 of all ranks had been returned, making a total of 338,000 officers and men who have been returned back to civil life in little more than a year. This of course does not include the men who did not get overseas. Of the total demobilized men 44,278 have either gone on to the land through the efforts of the Soldiers Settlement Board or have expressed their desire of so doing. Of this number 33,496 have been approved by the board up to the end of the year. The department states that there is every sign of a big rush to the land in the spring of 1920.

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BRITAIN'S BALANCE
SHEET SET FORTH

Total Debt Is Eight Billions Sterling, With Assets of More Than Two and a Half Billions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—In a paper on "The Nation's Balance Sheet," by D. Drummond Fraser, president of the Manchester District Bankers Institute, read before a meeting of the Institute of Bankers at the School of Oriental Studies, Finsbury Circus, recently, the home money borrowed during the war was comprehensively dealt with.

"The external debt and pre-war debt amounts to £2,000,000,000," said Mr. Drummond Fraser, "making with the £6,000,000,000 of home debt a total estimated debt of £8,000,000,000 at March, 1920. On the other hand it is estimated that there will be the following war assets:

Obligation of Allies, £1,740,000,000; of dominions, £200,000,000; of India, £21,000,000; total, £1,961,000,000; surplus stores, etc., £425,000,000; arrears excess profits duty, £240,000,000; gross total, £2,626,000,000.

Tapping People's Surplus

"The practical result of the creation of credit and currency against government securities," he continued, "is seen in the swollen figures of bank deposits and the swollen figures of currency notes. An analysis of the increased deposits of the banks, exclusive of the Bank of England, shows that over two-thirds of the increase has been created against government securities, and that nearly one-third is due to government disbursements of the proceeds of the sale of government securities to the people, and not to the creation of credit against government securities."

Figures were quoted, illustrating how the surplus money of the people was concentrated in bank deposits, which it was urged should be tapped to finance the government. "I should like to see a bond on tap," Mr. Drummond Fraser proceeded, "free from any restriction and capital depreciation. Business firms would then place surplus money in government securities. All that is necessary is for Somerset House to treat such an investment as capital employed in the business. Small investors would accumulate genuine savings in government securities."

"It seems to me that the sound financial way to reduce the treasury bills, ways and means advances, and currency notes, is to attack the biggest item, namely, the increase of bank deposits. Just as bad money, used as currency, drives out good money, so does the neglect of an effective adjustment of interest rates drive money into a bad government security, namely, treasury bills, instead of a good government security, namely, short-term bonds."

Repaying Floating Debt

"The attraction of the people's surplus money into a government security on tap would have a reflex action. It would not only gradually reduce the swollen deposits, but automatically re-

duce the Bank of England's figures and the currency notes. The continuous loan on the bond system has proved such a conspicuous success that I think it the best government security to offer the people. . . . If the government had from the first borrowed from the people and not from the banks, the purchasing power of created money would have been reduced, and the rise in prices would have been checked. . . . Surely, it does not pass the wit of man to devise a bond on tap which will appeal to the people to find the money to repay the floating debt, and each year to repay the bonds falling due, not renewed by the holders? Thus, a continuous financial policy will be provided, the ultimate goal being an attractive home debt held by the people costing an annual provision from taxation to pay the interest and sinking fund."

WOMEN CLERKS' NEW
POLITICAL WEAPON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—At a meeting held at Essex Hall, Strand, under the auspices of the Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries, Miss Christine Maguire, an official of the union, stated that if the wholesale dismissal of girl clerks from the Pensions Ministry offices took place, women would use a new weapon. If the early general election foreshadowed materialized, it might be expected that women, now highly organized, might combine and form an effective political weapon.

Miss Maguire went on to say that the position of the women at the Pensions Ministry at the moment was very unsatisfactory. It had been stated that the Ministry would, at the earliest possible opportunity, be a "man's Ministry," but she, the speaker, understood that only those girls who could not be spared would be retained, and that a great majority would be put on routine work. Mr. D. Carmichael, secretary of the London Trades Council, stated that the men's trade unions would welcome the cooperation of women, and Miss Cox, Women's Industrial League, said that a greatly increased number of women were joining trade unions. A resolution was passed urging that all positions under the Ministry be thrown open to the best qualified candidates, irrespective of sex, and that the services of the efficient women of the Soldiers Awards Branch and other departments of the Ministry be retained in their respective departments. It was stated that a conference would take place in December of all the women's societies and trade unions concerned in similar industries, and that a deputation to the Prime Minister and Ministry of Pensions would be sent on the question of the future position of women in the Ministry, to be introduced by Viscountess Rhonda, president of the Women's Industrial League.

A further resolution urging the women representatives on the Reconstruction Committee of the National Whitley Council not to sign any report which did not give equal opportunity and equal remuneration throughout the service, irrespective of sex, with equal conditions of entry, was also proposed.

MIDDLE CLASSES
ON THE DEFENSIVE

Predominant Section of British
Electorate Organizes to Combat
Strikes and 'Direct Action'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Col. Freyman Newman, M. P., speaking at the United Wards Club on "The Middle Classes Union," said that they were going first of all to take a leaf out of the book of organized Labor and organize a branch of the union in every political division of Great Britain; that meant nearly 600 branches. At every by-election they would put questions to the candidates, and if the answer of one was satisfactory, the union would support him, otherwise they would run a candidate of their own. They had got two of their members on the Central Profit-sharing Board. They were organized to defeat any notion of a great strike, paralyzing railways, transport services, and coal mines. They had a very strong committee with a distinguished former officer of the British Army at the head—one of the great organizers at the War Office. He would organize the middle classes union to defend them against direct action. Organized Labor claimed 6,500,000 votes, and they also claimed 4,000,000 votes from the cooperative societies, but the middle class electorate numbered about 25,000,000 votes so that voting as one man the middle interest had a clear majority. At the next general election the middle class man must vote for once as belonging to the middle class.

Speaking at another meeting on development of the union, Colonel Newman declared that there was already a powerful parliamentary group which supported its aims and objects, and its members were being added to daily. A resolution was passed recording the determination of the union to develop the organization of the members to render effective help in the maintenance of essential public services during any emergency. The following decisions with regard to policy were confirmed: Against nationalization, to support action by the government for the prevention of "lightning strikes," to secure that the claims of the middle classes shall be regarded in any benefits to be derived under housing legislation, and to demand representation from the union on behalf of the middle classes upon commissions, conferences, and councils appointed by the government.

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FRENCH AFFAIR AT KNAITERI

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
BEIRUT, Syria—A special commission has been appointed to inquire into the occurrences at Knaiteri which have degenerated into a conflict between the French troops and the inhabitants. The members of this commission are: Youssef Bey Azmi, Arab liaison officer at Beirut, and Emir Adel Arslan on behalf of the Arab Government; Major Barker and Captain Smits representing the British Government, and Emir Mohammed and Sheikh Ahmed Meryod representing the Arab tribes.



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REFORMS IN TRADE UNION MACHINERY

To Obtain Closer Unity, Labor Organizations Are Urged to Centralize Their Research, Legal Advice and Publicity

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—In The Christian Science Monitor of September 13, the writer expressed the opinion that "a strong parliamentary committee (of the Trade Union Congress), fully cognizant of Labor's immediate aims and aspirations, determined to handle affairs in a sympathetic spirit, would rally round it all the moderate men in the trade union movement and would be the surest safeguard against the propaganda of violence and direct action policy of the extremists." It was also urged that as the functions of the parliamentary committee had been more or less handed over to the Labor Party group in the House of Commons, who were in a much stronger position and had greater opportunities of exerting their influence, the constitution and work of the former should undergo a thorough and radical alteration.

In its day and generation the parliamentary committee no doubt performed a useful service to the Labor movement, when Labor was without a direct voice in the British Parliament, by initiating movements and by persistent lobbying obtaining the support of many members. Although the lobbying has ceased, the parliamentary committee still interviews ministers on matters of interest to the trade union movement.

Energy Lacking

That the position was an anomalous one was painfully evident to all conversant with the work of the political and industrial side of Labor's activities, and many have been the schemes drawn up whenever newcomers found their way on to the committee at each year's congress. The remarkable thing is that the proposals submitted were generally accepted, but once having received the blessing of the committee they were carefully tabulated and stored away and quietly forgotten. All of which implies that in the personnel of the committee there was not sufficient energy, enthusiasm, and wide vision to carry out the reforms so urgently required if the congress was to maintain its rightful place in the British Labor movement.

Matters reached a climax during the great railway strike, when the whole fabric of industry and commerce was threatened, and millions of men and women not directly interested in the dispute appeared likely to be affected. While the parliamentary committee dozed peacefully, apparently oblivious to the disastrous developments which every moment's delay in a settlement entailed, a few members of the Transport Workers Federation speedily gathered together as many prominent trade union officials as could make the journey to act as a mediatory committee, with a view to bridging the gulf between the government and the railwaymen, who had broken off negotiations.

Disputants Brought Together

There is no need to recapitulate the extraordinarily excellent part played by this committee until a settlement was reached except to say that time and again when negotiations had broken down the disputants were again brought together. It seemed

fairly obvious to the observing student of trade union development that a precedent so full of possibilities would not be allowed to be forgotten, but must assert itself in one form or another in process of time.

There are critics who see no good in anything that emanates from the leaders of the triple alliance, who throw out veiled hints that Robert Williams, Frank Hodges, and their colleagues are inspired primarily by selfish motives and a desire to usurp the prerogative of the Trade Union Congress parliamentary committee. The reply to that uncharitable view is to be found in the recommendations of the joint committee, drawn from the mediation committee, national provisional joint industrial committee (trade union side), and the parliamentary committee, who unanimously came to the conclusion that for the purpose of coordinating the activities of Labor generally, and for the establishment of a trade union center, this body "should and must be developed out of the existing organization of the Trade Union Congress and out of its closer cooperation with other sections of the working class movement." Recognizing the need for closer unity the committee urge that research, legal advice, and publicity ought to be centralized and shared by the congress, the Labor Party, and the cooperative movement.

Research Department Inadequate

The question of publicity was forcibly thrust upon the movement during the railway strike, when a hastily improvised department was set up by the railwaymen to reply to the statements by the government, to which such prominence was given by the whole of the press. The Labor Party has a small department devoted to research work which was taken over from the Fabian Society, but is quite inadequate for the task.

That the promoters of the scheme for the reorganization of the parliamentary committee believe that nothing short of a complete transformation of the whole machinery will accomplish the end in view is evident, for they say that the "greatness of our movement has outgrown the central administrative machinery which it has inherited from a past generation, and the time has come for an ambitious extension and coordination of our work." It is therefore proposed to ask the special meeting of congress which met recently in accordance with the Glasgow resolution to hear the government's reply to the congress demands in regard to the nationalization of mines, conscription, and Russia, to instruct the parliamentary committee to revise the standing orders so as to allow for the necessary changes involved in the proposals which follow.

Proposals Not Made Public

Unless those who are determined to make the congress the effective industrial machine they desire it to be, do more than "substitute for parliamentary committee a Trade Union Congress general council," their work will have been in vain; they will simply have changed the label on the bottle, leaving the contents unchanged. What they propose to do is not public property, but it is fairly safe to assume that there will be not a few of the present committee who will fail to be reelected.

This is a consummation to be desired for the reason set out in the first sentence of this article, and for the additional reason that since the opinion was first expressed there have appeared darker clouds on the industrial horizon than were then in view, which it will need the energy, strength, and ability of Labor's best men to overcome.

BRITISH TRAFFIC POSITION BETTER

Actual Available Rolling Stock Grows Larger—Government May Set Up Wagon Erecting Shops to Increase Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Sir Eric Geddes discussed the transportation problem with a deputation of members of Parliament who waited upon him at the House of Commons recently. In reply to questions, Sir Eric said that from January 1, 1920, the control of railways, in so far as it existed, would be exercised by the Ministry of Transport, and the financial check which had been so ably carried out by the companies on each other on behalf of the government during the war would naturally, and he thought necessarily, be to a greater extent superseded by the ministry. The railways would be more or less individually under their own management.

The powers bestowed by the government on the Ministry of Transport remained, but there was little likelihood of their being exercised except in so far as it was necessary to safeguard the financial transactions as between the railways and the state. The state must, during the period of control, take a very large part of control in wage questions and in rates and fares. As regarded the wages questions during the present negotiations were over—and he hoped they would be over very soon—they had provided machinery which would take the settlement of railway wages and conditions of service during the period of control out of the hands of a parliamentary minister.

Present Wagon Position

With regard to the wagon position at the present time, the United Kingdom owned a thousand more wagons than it had done in 1914, but in Great Britain alone the actual available rolling stock (700,000 in 1914) was 5 per cent down, which meant 35,000. There were between 15,000 and 18,000 wagons in France belonging to British railways and another 15,000 to 18,000 awaiting repair. So that they had roughly about 35,000 wagons not in use. The wagons in France were coming back at the rate of 600 a week, but the Secretary of State for War had plans for increasing the number up to 900.

A great deal of traffic was coming by rail now which previously went by sea and that was due to the fact that the low railway rates. As soon as they got these rates up—and he was losing no time in dealing with this—they would get a very much easier situation in many ways. It did not pay shipowners, even with the limited subsidy which was being given to help coastal traffic, to compete with the rail rates. That subsidy would come off as soon as they got railway rates

on an economic basis, and he hoped that that would be before January 15.

Railway Shops' Output

Sir Eric went on to say that theoretically the railway shops could turn out 25,000 wagons a year. In the first half of 1919 the railway shops only built 10,000 wagons, but apart from that they concentrated on repairs, in which there had been a speedy and satisfactory improvement. Since June, orders had been placed for 23,000 more wagons including 5000 to outside firms. It was entirely in the interests of the companies to build during the period of government control and they were doing so. There was no reason why they should not place very much larger orders. But what was holding them back was the enormous prices they were being asked to pay by outside firms. He did not accuse private firms of being unpatriotic, but the wagon building trade was getting on very nicely. The export of wagon parts from Britain for the 11 months of 1919 was above £2,000,000. In November alone it was over £500,000. That was good business, and if it improved the rate of exchange they did not want to stop it.

Concentrating on Repair Work

He believed that they could carry the traffic of the country when they got the whole of their rolling stock into commission; otherwise he would be justified in asking Parliament for power to interfere with the wagon building trade. By concentrating on repair he thought the traffic position would rapidly get back to normal. They could not expect the private wagon owner to build, when there was the possibility of his wagons being acquired over his head, but he hoped to get over this difficulty by coming to an agreed price in the event of acquisition.

He was told that private owners would not repair their wagons, so that, if the government came to the

conclusion that private wagon builders should not be interfered with in the way of restricting their export trade, it had another alternative, which was to do what it had done in regard to munitions. Wagon building was easy, when one had the spare parts. It could be done by unskilled labor and the government could undertake to set up wagon-erecting establishments. He thought that was probably the best thing to do. The government would be criminally negligent if it did not make provision for the future. At present it had difficulty with trade unions, but the Ministry of Labor was dealing with that; and he hoped very shortly to be in a position to say that it could undertake that work and turn out more wagons than could be done by outside firms. The whole traffic position, concluded Sir Eric, was speedily improving.

BIG GIFT TO THROOP COLLEGE

PASADENA, California.—A New Year's gift of \$1,000,000 to Throop College of Technology, conditional upon an equal amount being raised from other sources, was announced yesterday by President James A. B. Scherer. The name of the donor was withheld.

CRITICISM OF THE ANTI-DUMPING BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BEDFORD, England.—Speaking at Bedford recently, F. G. Kellaway, Deputy Minister of Munitions, said he saw from the newspapers that Mr. Asquith and Mr. Walter Runciman had attacked the Anti-Dumping Bill which the government had brought forward and intended to pass into law. It was not surprising, perhaps, that the bill should have come in for criticism at such a gathering. What did surprise him was that the two men who had taken the leading part at Birmingham in the attack on this bill were Mr. Asquith and Mr. Runciman.

What was the genesis of the Anti-Dumping Bill, he asked, and added that it had had its origin in the famous Paris resolutions. It was only a modest effort to give effect to a part of the policy laid down by all the Allies at the great economic conference. Speaking in the House of Commons on August 2, 1916, Mr. Asquith, after describing the resolutions in detail, had used these words: "It is perhaps right and indeed necessary that I dis-

close the fact that three of the most important resolutions, namely those relating to the most favored nation treatment, protection against dumping or unfair competition, and the adoption of methods to render the Allies independent of enemy countries as regards essential industries, were proposed by the British delegates and passed at the conference in the form in which they were put forward. I am not, I think, betraying any secret when I say that these resolutions put forward by the British delegates were drafted by my right honorable friend, Mr. Walter Runciman."

In these circumstances it was really astonishing, Mr. Kellaway declared, that Mr. Asquith and Mr. Runciman should have ventured to describe the bill which gave effect to their own declared policy in the language which they had used at Birmingham.

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CLOCKS

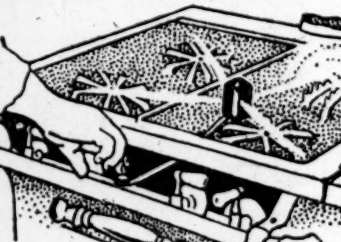
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With the beautiful embroidery and the delicate stitchery characteristic of the French women.

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35 Grand River Ave.,

PORTUGAL HONORS NATION'S FREEDOM

Anniversary of Day of Liberation From Spain Passes Off Quietly Owing to Efforts for a Closer Union With Neighbor

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal — This country, republican and at present as much Hispanophile as discretion and dignity will permit, found itself in a situation of some little doubt at the beginning of December. It happens, as the world in general may not be aware—since the Portuguese conduct these national domestic affairs with some sort of reserve—that the first of the month is nominally the great Liberation Day of the nation. It is the day devoted to honoring the "Restorers," and on that day all Lisbon and as much of the rest of Portugal as can manage it, gives itself a holiday and endeavors in every way, or is supposed to do so, to live up to the idea of honoring the realization of a great emancipation.

There have been days not far distant when this festival, considered as the chief day of its kind in the year, would have been signaled with much rejoicing, even though many of the rejoicers, as is inevitably the case on such occasions, were unaware of the significance of the commemoration. But on this last time there was a conflict of emotions among those who really thought upon the affairs of history and their bearing upon the present, and there was hesitation in giving any plain and direct stimulus to the proceedings. The President of the Republic himself, indeed, probably did a wise thing in choosing this moment for practically the first great visit in his presidential capacity to another chief city of the Republic, namely Coimbra, where there were rejoicings which, in the circumstances, were not associated with the festival day.

Deliverance From Spanish Yoke

The simple truth is that the day was that devoted officially and otherwise to the celebration of the deliverance of Portugal from the yoke of Spain in 1640. For some 60 years Portugal, in the language of the historians and patriots, had suffered "slavery" under Spain; at the time indicated she set herself free again, and has been free ever since. The precise date of the consummation of the deliverance is that represented by this festival. Six years ago and the national feeling, artificial, and otherwise, according to the intelligence and education of the subject, was tolerably strong. Years of practice in the celebration makes experts in ceremony, besides which it was the fact that Portugal was certainly not envying Spain in any way. The Portuguese financial position was as good as was to be expected in the case of a country that had not long before been bankrupt, and was still in the throes of transition from monarchy to republicanism. But she was at least as good as Spain, and in many respects, size for size, might have been held in much higher esteem. Politically she considered that she had made an advance over the sister nation, whilst milreis and escudos were as good as pascetas.

The case now, however, is not quite the same. In the first place, it is remembered by those who have considered the historical points, that this celebration is indirectly a matter of honoring the Braganza line of monarchs, and with a dethroned Braganza still a candidate for the kingship of a country that is now republican, but has not yet established its republicanism on the firmest foundations, there is something of an anomaly here.

Burden of War Felt

Perhaps the monarchical aspect of the question does not matter at this stage of the proceedings. The new Braganza king held his country free from the Spanish touch, but Portugal never rose again to the heights she had previously achieved. As to the question of deliverance at the present moment is that, as every one in Portugal knows and appreciates, Spain is now comparatively enormously prosperous, and she suffers from few of those post-war disabilities with which Portugal is heavily burdened.

It generally happens that when one nation, at something of a worldly disadvantage, thus makes overtures—quite unofficially be it insisted again—to another that is by no means at any such disadvantage—the latter is a little shy, as is the manner of the world. Spain might have been expected to be a little shy now in her prosperity, but as it happens this is not at all the case. She, unofficially, responds with alacrity. The freedom of the response, indeed, has a tendency to awaken a little suspicion among a people that is by no means indisposed to be suspicious.

Spaniards Show Willingness

The Spaniards show their willingness for closer relations in many ways and some of the manifestations have been striking. Thus, on the very eve of the December celebrations, the "Figaro," the enterprising weekly illustrated periodical of Madrid, produced a large and really handsome and well-edited illustrated supplement "Dedicado a Portugal." Full of good articles, interviews, statistics, and all the rest, this was by far the best thing of its kind ever done in Portugal or Spain. It was not only circulated extensively through the shops and other places in Portugal, but the supplement, without the rest of the number, was distributed in considerable quantities in the leading hotels and some other public places. A people even less suspicious than the Portuguese might have wondered if some other than the "Figaro" alone had been concerned in this prodigious distribution of Hispano-Portuguese con-

junction propaganda, for that is what it amounted to.

All things considered, it is easy to understand that those to whom such a festival had any meaning and not merely those who were looking for another holiday, perceived the situation to be a little delicate on Restoration Day, especially as the Spanish are a susceptible people and never so susceptible as upon the subject of past losses. The celebrations were duly held, but they were peculiar. Strings of colored lights and bunting were arranged round the monument to the restauradores, and a large crowd of people gathered there, intending to get all the interest and excitement possible out of the occasion. There was a lavish display of the national colors, and they were duly cheered. The chief item in the program, however, did not materialize, for a military band announced to play during the evening failed to make its appearance. Nobody seemed to know why, and so a certain sloughiness in the show was inevitable.

People in Festival Mood

The people tried to feel excited, but it was a poor business without the music, and though there were no really disorderly elements, nothing could prevent the disappointment being expressed in one or two slight disturbances which were soon disposed of by the republican guard. Curiously enough a military band that should have played at another point was also missing. Such omissions may have seemed rather hard on the old restauradores. But when it came to unobtrusive celebrations, such as would produce no national ebullience, quite a lot was done. Various public buildings, including the municipal hall, the Parliament house, the naval headquarters, the arsenal, as well as many private establishments, were illuminated. The government and municipal offices and business houses suspended their work for the day, and the shops were closed. The people, in festival mood, crowded the cafes, but the chief things they talked about were affairs of small account, including the football matches, the season for which opened the same day.

The interest of the proceedings being easily exhausted, it seemed that, if anything, the cafes, which continue gayly till long past midnight, closed a little earlier than usual. A military regiment at Alentejo celebrated the occasion by unveiling at its headquarters a representation of the Republic, given by Antonio dos Santos Oliveira, and took this opportunity of sending telegrams of congratulation to the President of the Republic and the Ministers of War and Marine at Coimbra, and giving them earnest advice about defending the said Republic against all attacks. Charitable institutions made special gifts to the poor, and the reporters of a leading newspaper, the "Seculo," gathered together in a restaurant, and sent telegrams to their editors and every kind of association connected with newspaper production. But it did not appear to the looker-on that on this day Portugal was aflame with the spirit of independence.

MINERS' VIEWS UPON SIR A. GEDDES' FIGURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, Frank Hodges, has issued another statement containing an analysis of the calculations of Sir Auckland Geddes given during the recent coal debate. The statement shows the estimated revenue accruing and the expenditure involved in the coal-mining industry for 12 months ending July, 1920, and the surplus available on these figures, after providing for the 10 shillings per ton decrease in the price of household and coastwise bunker coals, operating as from December 1. According to this statement there should be, Mr. Hodges calculates, a surplus available for a reduction of the price of industrial coal of £31,429,336, or 7s. 11d. per ton available for reduction for the remainder of the year.

If the £9,000,000 deficit alleged by Sir Auckland Geddes to have been incurred before July, has to be met out of the current year's surplus, Mr. Hodges estimates that the available surplus for reduction of industrial coal on 79,308,404 tons, will be £22,429,336, or 6s. 8d. per ton. The statement proceeds:

"This deficit will be largely met out of taxation of owners' profits when the accounting period is completed, and profits are limited to 1s. 2d. per ton.

"The figure 26s. given by Sir A. Geddes as average pithead cost of production per ton includes owners' profits, royalty charges, and all productive and established charges."

The following statistics are given:

EXPORT AND BUNKER COALS

Tons

Amount exported from August to October, 1919, inclusive.....10,802,981

Amount for sale on this basis.....42,211,924

Average f. o. b. prices from August to October, 1919, inclusive.....£2 17s. 2d.

Output.....Tons

Actual output from August to October, 1919, inclusive.....59,909,796

(Includes Yorkshire and railway strike and Bank Holiday.)

Average of the 7 normal weeks in above period, 4,584,922

Output for remainder of year at weekly average.....169,642,114

Deduct for holidays 1½ weeks at weekly average.....6,877,383

Total for year.....222,674,527

Distribution.....Tons

Domestic and house.....36,500,000

Industrial.....118,962,692

Cargo and bunkers.....43,017,844

Coastwise do.....194,080

Colliery consumption 18,000,000

Miners do.....6,000,000

Total.....222,674,527

(a) Subjected to 10s. decrease in price from December 1.

(b) Subjected to 25s. decrease in price from December 1.

MADRID PLANS FOR WOMEN'S CONGRESS

International Woman Suffrage Alliance Convention Will Discuss Question of Emancipation and Rights of Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Miss Chrystal Macmillan, first recording secretary of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, has just left London for Spain in order to make arrangements for the convention which is to be held in Madrid in March or April. Before going, she was interviewed at the headquarters of the alliance by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"We have not been able to hold a congress since 1913 on account of the war," said Miss Macmillan. "That was held at Budapest and was interesting for many reasons. But the 1920 convention will be far more important than any of its predecessors. It is not only that for the first time the majority of the delegates will represent enfranchised women; but it will take place at a time when practically the whole world is sloughing an ancient skin and casting about for a better garment. Ideals and ideas that were once considered impracticable and even absurd are now accorded a more respectful consideration. And as the International Woman Suffrage Alliance stands for progress and purity in national and international affairs as well as the political emancipation of women, the decisions it comes to at the convention will undoubtedly influence the reshaping of continents and countries in the right direction."

Invitation From Spanish Women

"Why is the congress being held in Spain?" Miss Macmillan was asked. "For several reasons," was the reply. "First of all, of course, we received a cordial invitation from the Union of Spanish Women. But as most of the countries affiliated to the alliance are usually not backward in pressing their claims, that was not the chief consideration. As you know, the Latin races have not hitherto been particularly progressive. In regard to their women they have indeed been most reactionary. Recently, however, much headway has been made in the Spanish-speaking countries; and we are now receiving applications for affiliation from such places as Uruguay, Nicaragua, Cuba, Mexico, which in the last 12 months or so have formed women's suffrage associations of their own. And we have received a letter from our Spanish correspondent informing us that the Conservative Party in Spain has drafted a bill to enfranchise women which will be presented during the next parliamentary session.

"Our holding the convention in Madrid will give an impetus and be a great help to the movement in the backward Spanish colonies. There will not only be enfranchised delegates present, but we hope, women members of Parliament from England, the United States, Canada, Norway, Finland, Denmark, Holland, Iceland, Germany, and Austria. As there is now also an enormous movement among the women in the East we expect to have delegates present who will represent Persians, Hindus, Muhammadans, and Christian Indians."

Agenda Not Yet Prepared

"What subjects will the conference discuss, and what line do you think it will take in regard to the League of Nations?" was the next question put.

"The agenda has not yet been drawn up," said Miss Macmillan; "and women differ politically as well as men. But I can tell you about some of the questions on which important decisions will be reached:

"1. The emancipation of women in those countries where the vote has not yet been won. The alliance will decide how it can help the women of such nations to obtain their political freedom.

"2. Marriage laws, guardianship, and rights of children. These differ in various countries, and only in one has the married mother equal parental rights with the father. Under the new German Constitution passed in July, and in the drafting of which 38 women members of Parliament took part, there is now equality of the sexes in marriage, including parental and property rights.

"3. The industrial and professional status of women. This again is different in each country. Some nations have already conceded the basic rule of equality in regard to the professions, while others have hardly begun to consider the question. In industry it is the powerful trade unions that have to be dealt with. They are afraid that the entry of women would undermine the position which they have labored to bring about. But equal opportunities and equal pay for equal work would obviate that difficulty. It is also essential that regulations concerning the hours of women's labor and other restrictions should be decided by women themselves. The Danish Rigsdag has recently passed a bill embodying the rule of equal pay for women in all positions under the State.

Example of America

"4. Widows' and mothers' pensions. America has made an excellent beginning in the right direction; and England and other countries are now working for legislation on the same lines.

"5. Women in the League of Nations, and the status of women throughout the world. Nothing short of absolute equality will satisfy the

International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

"6. The nationality of married women. The war has shown this to be of paramount importance; and there is no other woman's reform on which it is so necessary that women should internationally pull together. A law has just been passed in Canada to enable a married woman to apply for naturalization independently of her husband. As it now stands this law will have effect only in Canada and a Canadian or British-born woman married to an alien would still take the nationality of her husband in Britain.

Right to Retain Nationality

However, it is a beginning and will no doubt be soon followed by other countries. But the important point is that a woman should have the same right to retain the nationality of her birth as a man. She should lose it only on the same conditions as a man. The law is not everywhere based on old custom, but is of recent introduction in the Anglo-Saxon countries at least. In the United Kingdom, before 1870, a British woman remained British even if she married a foreigner. And in the United States it was not till the beginning of the twentieth century that it was definitely laid down in a statute that a woman was to take the nationality of her husband.

"So you see," concluded Miss Macmillan, "that we of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance have our work already cut out for us. But the future seems brighter than ever before. Apart from the labor movement women seem better able than men to organize internationally. Coupled now with their new political power this should augur well for the world's peace. Other international bodies of women are also arranging conferences. The World's Women Christian Temperance Workers have decided to meet in London next April, and the International Council of Women will hold a convention in September, in the Norwegian Storting, it is hoped."

STATE OWNERSHIP OF COAL OPPOSED

Lord Emmott Says Unless It Promoted Coal Export, Shipping Industry Would Be in Danger

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Rt. Hon. Lord Emmott, G. C. M. G., G. B. E., in an address on "Government Control of Industry," delivered under the auspices of the Industrial League and Council at the Guildhall, said that they had had war experience and pre-war experience, and of the two he very much preferred pre-war experience as affecting the subject. It could hardly be disputed, he said, in regard to mines and railways, where the government control was greatest and the responsibility was taken for finance, that more unsettlement had resulted, more lack of initiative, owing to uncertainty, more hesitation and more unrest among the workers than in any other industry. Those industries were in a very serious tangle, and one of them, in particular, in consequence of the jerkiness of a recent government decision.

Universal Plan or Nothing

Great Britain was the country least adapted to making experiments in the case of nationalization. Unless nationalization of the coal mines would promote export trade in coal—which it certainly would not do, owing to the impossible red tape system set up for export coal by the Sankey Commission—they would run great danger of destroying the shipping industry, and if they did that, they would become a third-rate power. They could not end with the coal mines and railways; it was a universal scheme or nothing, and state ownership of everything was utterly impracticable.

Saving, Lord Emmott continued, was absolutely necessary for Great Brit-

ain's financial existence, and the essence of nationalization of industry was that there was no saving. Profits went either to the national exchequer or, in reduction of the prices of commodities produced. There must be an enormous crippling of saving if they resorted to nationalization, but to anyone who believed, as he did, that their future was precarious in any case, and could only be saved by hard work and the cooperation of all for the common good, what had happened during the recent months was deplorable.

They were told that the country must be fit for heroes to live in; instead of being told how that miracle was to be effected. As regards the coal industry, it seemed to him that the coalowner was being harried into accepting what he believed to be an awful blunder. This was not a time for making the experiment of nationalization.

Moral Claim Failed

Continuing, Lord Emmott said that he did not know how long the Coalition Government would last, but party government would return. Whatever the parties would be, the moral claim for nationalization failed. If it meant anything it meant complete socialization, and that was impossible. The present day extravagance in face of the future they might have to face was, in his opinion, absolutely appalling; remedies which would aggravate the trouble were no remedies at all. There must be a remedy for this question of Capital and Labor. Lord Emmott declared, and they had to find it. Could not the same leaders of industry and Labor leaders, he asked, confer together and work out a scheme, the object being to give the workers a reasonable share in the management without any serious danger to efficiency being incurred and to deal with the excess profits question without drying up the incentive to enterprise? "I honestly believe," he added, "a solution could be found."

TURKISH ARMY ACTIVE SINCE ARMISTICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—T. P. O'Connor, M. P., presided at a lecture on "Turkey Under the Armistice," given by Mr. W. A. Lloyd, an Australian journalist, at the National Liberal Club recently, and in referring to the oppression exercised by the Turks over the Christian people under their government, said that this was a historic moment for the people of Britain. This was the moment in which the governments which controlled the future of the east were discussing the eastern question, and their final decision would, no doubt, be made at an early date. He thought they should make their position clear, that not a single Christian subject should be allowed to remain under the Turkish Government. The delay in the ratification of the Treaty of Peace was unfortunate, accompanied by a great deal of waning hope and confidence in the League of Nations, and the world generally was a little less hopeful than it had been at the time of the armistice.

Mr. W. A. Lloyd, who fought against the Turks during the war, spoke of their acts of cruelty, and said that for more than a year after the armistice there was a well-equipped, well-organized, and well-supplied Turkish army in the field. He contended that the remedy for the shocking state of affairs in the east lay with the people at home, and that, with a well-organized and well-informed public opinion, these miseries could be stopped.

SHIPYARD TRANSFERRED

NEW YORK, New York—The Submarine Boat Corporation has acquired from the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation the Newark Bay Shipyard, which it has been operating under a lease. The cost of constructing the yard was \$15,000,000.

1851 Jordan Marsh Company 1920

BOSTON

Our 69th Birthday Sale

Bulletin of Bargains on Sale Friday

Birthday Sale prices offered during this famous January event are not excelled even by ourselves

Women's Serge and Cheviot Suits, several lines and models.....15.00	Misses' New Jersey Dresses, chemise style with silk embroidery.....15.00	Men's Business Suits, worsted and fancy mixtures.....35.50	Misses' Velour and Chevron Suits, flared and straight line coats.....39.50
Women's New Silverstone Belted Suits, button trimmed, shooting belt.....35.50	Misses' New Beaded Georgette Afternoon Dresses with oriental embroidery.....35.50	Men's Overcoats, fancy patterns, stylish models.....34.50	Misses' Velour Suits with rows of tuckings on coat.....35.00
Women's New Velour and Duvel de Laine Tailored Suit.....40.00	Misses' New Serge Dresses, reproductions of high-class models.....29.50	Men's Overcoats, fancy patterns, some blisters.....35.50	Misses' Velour Suits, double breasted coat with wide belt.....39.50
Women's New Spring Tricotine Suit, tuxedo front, tuxedo back.....45.00	Misses' New Evening Dresses, radium tulle, lace of silver lace.....29.50	Men's High Grade Custom Made Suits 72.50	Misses' Velour Suits, ripple back coat with tailored front.....45.00
All Women's High Priced Suits.....75.00	All High-Class Dresses, balance of model pieces.....75.00	Society Brand Suits and Overcoats included.....	
Women's Extra Size Serge and Tricotine Gowns.....45.00	Boys' Black Cotton Hose.....39c		
Women's Extra Size Oxford and Serge Suits.....35.50	Infants' White Cotton Hose.....25c		
Women's Extra Size Navy and Black Suits.....15.50	Boots for larger boys, sizes 2½ to 3½.....1.00		
Women's Tailored Blouses, Peter Pan model, lace batiste.....2.25	Misses' Lingerie Blouses, in a variety of styles.....1.00		
Women's Tailored Blouses, madras, voile and batiste.....3.00	Misses' Crepe de Chine, Striped Silk and Georgette Blouses, light and dark shades.....5.00		
Women's Philippine Hand Made Blouses, batiste, hand embroidered.....5.00	Misses' High Grade Over-Belongs of Georgette, in suit shades in a special hand assortment.....16.50		
Women's French Voile Blouses, real flannel and some baby Irish lace trimmed and hand embroidered.....9.00	Infants' Hand Made Cases, hand embroidered.....1.00		
Women's French Voile Blouses, flannel trimmed, several models in white and colors.....12.50	Infants' Scalloped Crib Sheets to match pillow cases.....1.65		
Women's Wool Serge and Tricotine Dresses.....15.50	Infants' Silk and Wool Shirts, sizes 12 to 18.....1.00		
Women's Silk Poplin Dresses, several styles, good models, well made.....15.00	Infants' Cashmere Socks, hand embroidered.....1.35		
Women's Gingham Morning Dresses.....3.00	40-inch Printed Voiles, new patterns, silver designs.....69c		
Women's Striped Seersucker and Gingham Dresses.....1.00	One Lot of Heavy Black Braids, 2 inches wide, yard.....39c		
Women's Taffeta Dresses, with georgette collars and tulle skirts.....15.50	Women's Evening Blouses, light and dark shades.....1.00		
Men's Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.....6 for 3.75	Women's Evening Blouses, light and dark shades, well made.....1.00		
Women's Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.....6 for 3.00	Women's Evening Blouses, light and dark shades, well made.....1.00		
Women's Embroidered Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.....6 for 3.00	Women's Evening Blouses, light and dark shades, well made.....1.00		
A Lot of Odd Buttons, a card 5c to 25c	Women's Evening Blouses, light and dark shades, well made.....1.00		
Pearl Shirt Buttons, plain and fancy, three sizes, a dozen.....1.50	Women's Evening Blouses, light and dark shades, well made.....1.00		
Japanese Colored Pearl Buttons, in odd shapes, a dozen.....50c	Women's Evening Blouses, light and dark shades, well made.....1.00		
Fresh Water Pearl Buttons, large sizes, a dozen.....35c	Women's Evening Blouses, light and dark shades, well made.....1.00		
1 Hudson Seal Coat, 45 inches, blended shawl collar, one side border.....400.00	Women's Evening Blouses, light and dark shades, well made.....1.00		
2 Hudson Seal Wraps, yoke effect, 45 inches, blended shawl collar.....450.00	Women's Evening Blouses, light and dark shades, well made.....1.00		
1 Hudson Seal Coat, wide beaver collar, blended model.....450.00	Women's Evening Blouses, light and dark shades, well made.....1.00		
1 Hudson Seal Coat, wide beaver collar, blended model.....450.00	Women's Evening Blouses, light and dark shades, well made.....1.00		
1 Natural Pony Coat, Australian opossum collar and cuffs.....300.00	Women's Evening Blouses, light and dark shades, well made.....1.00		
1 Natural Black Rat Coat, with fur collar, 45 inches, border.....250.00	Women's Evening Blouses, light and dark shades, well made.....1.00		
1 Natural Raccoon Coat, 30 inches long, shawl collar, one side border.....185.00	Women's Evening Blouses, light and dark shades, well made.....1.00		
2 Natural Nutria Coats, 34 inches long, blended model.....200.00	Women's Evening Blouses, light and dark shades, well made.....1.00		
2 Cross Fox Scarfs, wide animal scarfs.....125.00	Women's Evening Blouses, light and dark shades, well made.....1.00		
1 Blue Fox Scarf, wide animal scarfs.....200.00	Women's Evening Blouses, light and dark shades, well made.....1.00		
1 Real Ermine Straight Skirt.....150.00	Women's Evening Blouses, light and dark shades, well made.....1.00		
1 Deep Natural Skunk Cape.....300.00	Women's Evening Blouses, light and dark shades, well made.....1.00		
1 Black Lynx Coat, with belt ends.....125.00	Women's Evening Blouses, light and dark shades, well made.....1.00		
1 Dark Taupe Large Animal Fox Scarf.....100.00	Women's Evening Blouses, light and dark shades, well made.....1.00		
1 Raccoon and Australian Opossum Scarfs, mink's size.....27.50	Women's Evening Blouses, light and dark shades, well made.....1.00		

Birthday Bargains Are Practically ALL NEW GOODS at MARKED DOWN PRICES

The values offered this year are the best possible to procure under present market conditions. On account of these well-known, unprecedented market conditions there are a few departments where it will be impossible for us to offer as many items as in former years.

Mail and Telephone Orders Filled if Received Within Three Days

In Addition to the Above Items, Birthday Bargains Are on Sale in Every Section of the Store

Jordan Marsh Company

Watch for a NEW Bulletin of Bargains Every Day

Jordan Marsh Company

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS GAIN

Amount Spent During Recent Months Has Not Reduced Balances, Although the Withdrawals Have Been Heavy

BOSTON, Massachusetts—By the emphasis placed on the "orgy of holiday spending" during recent weeks, it would be expected that adverse results on saving bank deposits would be shown, yet the effect of gift buying this year was even less severe on the banks than in similar periods formerly. At the first of 1920 deposits in the two dozen savings banks of this city totaled \$348,335,000, compared with \$341,216,000 at the end of October.

Withdrawals from savings banks during the last 60 days have been heavy, but, on the other hand, deposits have been very large, the latter made possible by record wages received by all classes and also the result of thrift taught during the war, the practice of which is continued by thousands of persons, many of whom never had a bank account or any investment prior to 1917.

Large Mortgages

Coincident with the piling up of savings bank deposits and unprecedented activity in the real estate market, it has developed that the banks are letting out unusually large sums on mortgage loans. Not only has it been regarded a duty on the part of these institutions to foster local realty projects, but savings bank officials have seen railroad and public utility bonds—long styled as "ill-edged" depreciate to such an extent that they are attracted to lending on real estate mortgages. The Massachusetts foreclosure clause and the 60 per cent lending up limit make for added security. Over half the funds of many savings banks find their way into mortgage loans, the limit on such use being 70 per cent of deposits.

Comparison Made

Below are the sums deposited with Boston savings banks on January 1 last and the comparison with October 31 in previous years (final 000 dropped):

Bank	1920	1919	1918
Blackstone	\$1,730	\$1,782	\$1,640
Boston Five-Cent	58,600	56,528	53,697
Boston Penny	13,241	12,274	12,924
Brighton Five-Cent	3,317	3,238	3,410
Charlestown Five-Cent	23,205	22,791	21,840
Columbus	153	152	166
Dorchester	6,700	2,115	1,875
East Boston	7,773	7,815	7,175
East End	8,850	8,100	8,279
Franklin	20,256	20,138	19,475
Grove Hall	889	850	816
Hibernia	1,239	1,206	1,024
Home	25,869	25,641	27,075
Hyde Park	2,498	2,423	2,198
Inst. Sav. Rox.	13,770	13,817	13,752
Lincoln	202	187	112
North End	6,586	6,367	6,239
Provident	57,000	54,455	54,088
South Boston	10,608	10,520	9,410
Suffolk	39,188	39,322	39,164
Summer	1,742	1,696	1,551
Warren	14,779	14,616	13,839
West End	15,621	15,621	14,721
Widley	12,083	12,034	11,699
Total	\$348,335	\$341,216	\$321,078

*Includes installment payments on Liberty bonds.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Close
Jan.	35.40	35.50	35.30	35.40
March	36.75	36.82	36.35	36.52
May	35.25	35.35	34.60	35.01
July	33.40	33.55	33.05	33.23
Oct.	30.75	30.85	30.32	30.53

Spots 35.25, up 25 points.

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The New Orleans Cotton Exchange was closed yesterday, Jackson Day.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, England—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows:

	Decrease
Total reserve	\$15,282,000
Circulation	\$6,247,000
Bullion	\$1,230,000
Other assets	\$6,280,000
Other debts	\$137,296,000
Public debts	\$1,463,000
Govt. securities	\$6,941,000

*Increase.

The proportion of reserve to liabilities is now 12.20 per cent, compared with 9.20 per cent last week and compared with an advance from 11.70 to 17.12 per cent in the corresponding week last year.

Clearings through London banks were \$785,810,000, compared with \$509,880,000 last week.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, France—The weekly statement of the Bank of France (figures in francs) compares with the previous week as follows: Jan. 7 Dec. 31

	Jan. 7	Dec. 31
Gold on hand	\$5,739,159,000	\$5,738,950,000
Silver	\$64,535,000	\$65,702,000
Circulation	\$3,909,907,000	\$7,460,545,000
Govt. debts	\$1,115,971,000	\$2,590,515,000
Bills due	\$1,617,168,000	\$1,634,804,000
Treasury	\$2,850,000,000	\$2,850,000,000
Advances	\$1,642,358,000	\$1,932,679,000

FLOUR PRICES RISE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—The Northwestern Miller in its weekly review of the flour market says flour prices have jumped 50 cents a barrel since a week ago. Soft winter flour share in the advance. The demand, even at the highest prices in years, has been unprecedented for the holiday season and last week's flour output was exceptionally heavy.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—Commercial silver \$1.35, up 1 cent.
LONDON, England—Bar silver 1 1/4 d. higher at 7 1/2.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. Can.	57 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Am. Car. & Fy.	140 1/4	140 1/4	139 1/4	139 1/4
Am. Inter. Corp.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115	115
Am. Loco.	102 1/2	103	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Smelters	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Am. Sugar	139 1/2	139 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Am. Zinc	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. T. & T.	97 3/4	97 3/4	96 1/2	96 1/2
Am. Woolen	159 1/2	161	158	158
Anacosta	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
A. G. & W. I.	169	169	168 1/2	168 1/2
Atchafalpa	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Baldwin Loco.	117	118 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
B. & O.	33	33	32	32
Beth Steel B.	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Butte & Sup.	27	27	26 1/2	26 1/2
Can. Pac.	133	133 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Cent. Leather	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Chandler	127 1/2	127 1/2	125	125
Chl. M. & St. P.	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Chino	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	29 1/2
Corn Products	86 1/2	87 1/2	86	86
Cruicible Steel	216	216 1/2	215 1/2	215 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd.	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Cuba Cane	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
East St. L.	143 1/2	143 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
Gen. Motors	323	323	322	322
Goodrich	82	82	80 1/2	80 1/2
Int. Paper	85 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Int. Nat. Bk.	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Kennecott	32	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Max Motor	33 1/2	33 1/2	33	33
Marine	48 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Marine pfd.	110 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Met. Ind.	21 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Midvale	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Mo. Pacific	25 1/2	26	25 1/2	25 1/2
Pan-Am Pet.	103 1/2	104	102 1/2	102 1/2
Pan-Am Pet. B.	100 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Penn.	42	42	41 1/2	41 1/2
Pierces-Arrow	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Reading	76 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Rep. Iron & Steel	118 1/2	119 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Rioy D. of N. Y.	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Sinclair	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
So. Pac.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102	102
Studebaker	110 1/2	111 1/2	108	108 1/2
Texas Co.	222	222	220	220 1/2
Trans. Oil	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Union Pacific	123 1/2	123 1/2	122	122
U. S. Rubber	137 1/2	138 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
U. S. Smelting	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
U. S. Steel	106 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Utah Copper	78 1/2	79 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Warrington	90 1/2	90 1/2	88	88
Westinghouse	54 1/2	54 1/2	54	54 1/2
Willis-Over	30 1/2	30 1/2	30	30 1/2

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib. 3 1/2%	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib. 4 1/2%	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib. 5 1/2%	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib. 6 1/2%	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib. 7 1/2%	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib. 8 1/2%	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib. 9 1/2%	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib. 10 1/2%	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib. 11 1/2%	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib. 12 1/2%	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib. 13 1/2%	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib. 14 1/2%	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib. 15 1/2%	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib. 16 1/2%	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib. 17 1/2%	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib. 18 1/2%	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib. 19 1/2%	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib. 20 1/2%	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5%	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
City of Bordeaux 5%	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
City of Lyons 5%	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
City of Marseilles 5%	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
City of Paris 5%	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
U. S. Steel 5%	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
U. S. Rubber 5%	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
U. S. Smelting 5%	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
U. S. Steel 5%	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
U. S. Rubber 5%	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
U. S. Smelting 5%	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. Tel.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
A. A. Ch. com.	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
Am. Wool com.	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
Am. Zinc	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
do pfd.	56	56	56	56
Arizona Com.	14	14	14	14
Booth Fish	135	135	135	135
Boston Elev.	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Boston & M.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Butte & Sup.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Cal. & Arizona	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Cal. & Hecla	400	400	400	400
Copper Range	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Davis-Daly	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
East Butte	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
East Mass.	20	20	20	20
Fairbanks	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Granby	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Gorton-Pew	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Gray & Davis	48	48	48	48
Greene-Can	48	48	48	48
I. Creek com.	44	44	44	44
Igle Royale	36	36	36	36
Lake Copper	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Mass Gas	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
May-Old Colony	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Mohawk	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Mullins Body	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
North Butte	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Old Dominion	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Oscoda	52	52	52	52
Parish & Bing	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Pond Creek	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Root & Van Der	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Stewart & Co.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Swift & Co.	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
United Drug	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
United Fruit	199	199	199	199
United Shoe	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
U. S. Smelting	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK CURB		
Stocks—	Bid	Asked
Am Safety Razor	16 1/2	17
General Asphalt	123	124
Gilliland Oil	59	59 1/2
Guffey Oil	37 1/2	37 3/4
Ind. Packing	18 1/2	19
Livingston Oil	24	24 1/2
Midwest Refining	168	170
No. Am. P. & F.	5 1/2	5 3/4
Ryan Pet.	47 1/2	48
Salt Creek	49	50
Amns Petrol	69 1/2	69 3/4
Am Gold	8	8 1/2
Am (new)	56	56 1/2
Am Optical	27 1/2	28
United States Sm	3 1/4	4
White Oil	45 1/2	45 3/4

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

The Matter of Dress Design

It is after an uninterrupted 15 years in a remote village, somewhere west of Cork, where a Donegal tweed coat and skirt formed the piece de resistance of your wardrobe, you should find yourself on the other side of the Atlantic, living in a whirl of skyscrapers, white lights and complex menu cards, be sure that nothing will fascinate you, aggravate you and amuse you so endlessly as the clothes of the fashionable women. In the midst of admiration for the aplomb with which they carry off their barbaric creations, you stop to picture the indignant revolt there would be if custom or tradition should insist on anything half so unsuitable.

That's what I found, and I asked myself a hundred times if there were not some rational basis on which to build up the elements of dress design; but, then, as I watched the passers-by, I told myself, with assurance, that dress design, based on anything but fashion-mongering, ceased with the Romans at the latest. Then, just at the moment when I had about convinced myself, I would invariably run into a costume in the street or elsewhere, so glorious in color and so serenely simple in design, that all my confidence vanished.

Later, Eleanor came and helped me to solve the knotty problem. Eleanor is my niece, and a trained expert in the matter of dress design. When last I saw her, she wore socks and evinced a lively interest in peppermints. Here was a new Eleanor, and I had to make her acquaintance all over again.

"You'll have to admit, Aunt Mary," she said, when I propounded my doubts and indecisions to her, "you'll have to admit that there is a slow general improvement in dress designing going on, in spite of the fashion-mongers, now, won't you? Oh, I know, if you hark back to the Greeks and Egyptians, we are miles behind. Their designs were based on the only thing they can be based on, the figure beneath them; and, when they wanted to work or to play, they dressed accordingly. We don't do that, at least we are only just beginning to, we haven't dared. Mrs. Grundy has frightened us. But what I mean is that some of the most atrocious of the fashionable horrors, which prevented us from even walking or breathing properly, have gone for good, because we have grown out of them."

"Go on," I murmured encouragingly. "go on at once. I have never heard anything like this before."

She went on. "I know that one or two of the best firms I have worked for have realized that one of the elements of dress design is the absolutely unavoidable function of clothing people, and that the function must be based upon the form they have to clothe. Unless they do realize this and stop imagining they can improve on it and conjuring up creatures of their own and cramming people into them in the name of fashion, they haven't a vestige of right to call themselves artistic."

"You see, more and more of the dress designers have been to art schools, learned to draw the figure and to understand its character and, although fashion gets hold of nearly all of them because there is so much money in it, still the best ones don't forget everything they have learned. When some one comes along with ideas of his own, they are glad enough to do their best for him, and then it is that you see the wonderful exceptions you've enjoyed so much."

"At home in England I went to a big school, played games all the time, and practically lived in a skirt above my knees and knickerbockers under it until I was 13. I've ridden and swam and camped and walked, whenever I got the chance ever since, and so have hundreds more all over the country, and somehow that teaches you better than anything the horrors of fashions that tie your legs together one day, your arms another and alter your shape every spring. You simply won't submit to it, if you are the only rebel in the world. But you aren't. All the girls, nearly all, that did what I did, wear sensible and beautiful clothes now; some even design them, and think what a lot of good that's doing! One of them is working with me now. It's the people who never had any names nor any freedom that crawl in and out of the fashion shops, and make their children follow them. They buy the fashion magazines and think they look like the drawings—so cute, you know—"

I chuckled—she had evidently heard them often.

"How many heads do you suppose there are in most fashion plate figures?"

"The obvious rose to my lips, but I fought it down."

"Only about nine. The Greek was seven and now it's not much more than six, as a rule; so you can imagine why you don't see many of the long slender fashion plates in the streets."

"When you can draw it into designs and public alike that no one ever looked beautifully or suitably clothed in a dress which distorted or exaggerated in the slightest degree, whether it is a tight skirt or a long one, huge pockets on the hips or a wasp waist, then some sort of a millennium will have begun. It's only because the poor things don't know any better and think they do look nice—they would call it smart—that they buy such things. The designers and, of course, the public they design for, are dreadfully afraid of color. Most of the work gives you the idea that they never intended it to be seen in the company of other dresses during all its life. They are nearly all, especially the ones for young people, pale and timid, patchy and spotty with bits of ornament, instead of being what

you called 'severely simple' and strong—was it?"

Vaguely, I murmured the conventional remark about some colors suiting some persons and not others.

"Of course they do, but there is no one who can't wear splendid color and as strong as you like. It's only a question of what color and how to dispose it. It's just education, education all the time. The worst of it is that people still believe that fashion is art, that Paris is the most artistic spot on earth and, therefore, that her fashions are artistic in some way."

She looked at her watch. "It's late; I must get back to the studio. Come round tomorrow, Aunt Mary, and I will show you some gorgeous fun I've been having lately with a movie star; we do a lot of work for the movies. This girl has exactly the same ideas as I have; she's in a war play and has to be a munition maker and a stable boy on a farm and half a dozen other things, besides a society person, and we're working out her clothes together. I'll take you to the film, when it is played, and then you'll see what I mean by dress designing. Good-by," and she was gone. I gasped and wondered if she still cared for peppermints.

The Twenty-Minute Sunday Dinner

Have you, in your home, a steady, reliable oven that can be trusted to supply even cooking heat when the fire is just as it should be, and things so well prepared and planned that it takes but 20 minutes to finish the dinner for the table when you return from church?

Heavy soups may be set to simmer on the back of the stove or over a low gas flame, just to keep hot and cook down to be a little richer, for, of course, they should be cooked beforehand. Thin soups to cream or to thicken may be kept just warm through, then finished in 10 minutes after bringing to boiling point.

Salad ingredients may be prepared, ready to toss together in the dressing at the last minute. Cold dressings are, of course, ready ahead and hot dressings may be mixed ready to boil up while the soup is boiling. Desserts should be well chosen, for, among the jellied things, puddings hot or cold, rich cake, fruits, creams or ices, there are any amount that may be fixed before going out, to serve quickly. Some may be finished while the dinner is in progress, so as not to waste any time.

It is the main dish, or meat course, which requires all our ingenuity to prepare, so that we may sit peacefully in church and cook dinner at home at one and the same time. A leg of lamb, a shoulder of veal, a small fresh ham, stuffed, a small turkey or a large roasted chicken, will cook nicely in a double roasting pan without watching, for the couple of hours they are alone. Boiled foods are reliable and casserole dishes, if the oven is steady, will cook without getting overdone. The advantage of this method is that the vegetables may be cooked in the dish with the meat. If vegetables are separate, then choose those that may be cooked in the required length of time. Broiled foods, if they are all prepared and the fire just right, may also be cooked in the 20 minutes. Cold dinner meats with hot vegetables are delicious, if the family like them. An all-vegetable dinner needs such constant attention that it is hardly possible, in this length of time, though the experienced cook can do it if she must.

Baked Fresh Ham—Select a short thick ham and have it boned and scored. Make a stuffing of one onion, one red pepper, one stalk of celery, and one tart apple, chopped fine, then sautéed in butter until melted, but not brown. When done, stir in a cup of crumbs, mix to take up the butter, remove from the fire and add a half cup of nuts, the same amount of raisins, pepper, salt, a dessertspoon of sugar, and a beaten egg. Mix well and stuff the ham, skewer or sew it up and roast slowly. Sweet potatoes, Maryland fashion, are good with the ham, and asparagus, both of which may be cooked in the required time.

Stuffed Shoulder of Veal—Prepare as usual and stuff with a good sage and onion stuffing, or the same as that used for the ham, taking chestnuts that have been peeled, blanched, boiled and mashed, instead of the other nuts. Creamed potatoes and stewed corn are nice with the shoulder.

Modern Pot Roast—Select a piece of good tenderloin or sirloin in a four or five pound chunk, lard it and lay it on a rack or plate in the pot, covering it with thinly sliced onions, carrots, celery, chopped parsley, 10 cloves, two bay leaves, and a half bulb of garlic. Nearly cover with water to which a small cup of vinegar has been added. Cover tightly and let it cook slowly; if convenient, turn once, but it is not a necessity. When ready to serve, remove the meat, thicken the gravy, add seasoning of pepper, salt, and a little sugar, then strain into a hot tureen. Garnish the meat with potato cakes. The cakes are made of grated raw potato, two eggs, pepper, salt, and a quarter cup of sifted flour. Beat well and fry like fritters.

Stuffed Boiled Leg of Mutton—Select a short thick leg and, after boning, stuff with a sage and onion stuffing, well seasoned; truss and boil in the usual way. Serve with a good caper sauce, and mint jelly.

Guinea Fowl in Casserole—Joint and parboil the fowl until it is tender, remove large bones and place in a buttered casserole with little onions, potatoes and peas; turn over all two cups of rich brown gravy and cook in a slow oven two hours.

Roast Goose—Prepare the goose as usual, stuff it with a savory stuffing and roast in a covered pan in a slow oven for two hours; uncover, baste and dredge lightly with flour, then brown evenly. This will cook the 20 minutes, while the soup is being eaten, which should be just right to brown properly.

On Lamp Shades

Custom is nothing if not a veritable bundle of contradictions and, for some hitherto unexplained reason, its most paradoxical hunting ground appears to be our lighting arrangements.

We build large and sensible windows, and as swiftly proceed to ob-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
A transparent effect in a sconce shade

scure them by curtain, blind and casement hanging; and it has even been whispered that black net has had the effrontery to step in between us and our sunshine. Nor does this sorry victory over daylight suffice us, but, by every device, we must needs turn our ingenuity toward the cutting off of the feeble rays of our nighttime illumination.

However, these abstruse eccentricities need not greatly concern the home decorator, though they may provoke her wonder; and, at any rate, she can console herself that the modern lamp shade certainly does provide most welcome zones of illuminated color, when the rest of the tones of her room have lost much of their daytime value.

This "light shading" business yearly becomes a more and more popular one, and gorgeous specimens greet us everywhere; first and foremost, for the moment, being those with robustly Chinese tendencies, reminiscent of pagoda and junk, kite and ball, and which, with the present vogue for lacquer and adornments of the Far East, are just what we are all looking for.

An uncommon one of cane-colored silk, parasol shape, had a deep trellis



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
A combination of silk and fringe

fringe of interlaced orange ribbon, from which depended here and there large wooden beads of jade green. Almost poetic was another, as, rising above a slender vase of its own dull blue, it displayed upon its spreading, umbrella-like surface the most ethereal white clouds, flecked lightly as if chasing one another, while from each rib of its frame hung a long pendant of quaint beads.

Numbers of silk shades boast of large globular tops, surmounting square or multi-sided borders, and the ends of many twist upward, pagoda-wise, and ever the ubiquitous fringe is to be met with, sometimes composed of multitudes of tiny beads, but more often used as an occasion for the introduction of bright-colored ones of varied size and shape.

Charming combinations are produced by employing two-colored silks for these queer-shaped shades, such as two gradations of orange, while bold checks, set off by plain silk, are just the thing for our modern rooms, black and white with black fringe being especially distinctive; and the same idea is carried out with plain and

"floral" silks. Shot purples and blues appear to be in great request, and they lend themselves to trappings of gold in quite royal style.

Square frames are mostly employed for these parti-colored shades, while a good many for electric lights are absolutely spherical, so as completely to inclose the light, giving them the appearance of balls of color; and here again figure silks, mostly of the "cubist" description, are the order of the day. Umber taffeta is also being revived, and forms an appropriate background for finely painted conventional bouquets. A lovely example was square, with large medallions of flowers at the lower end of each division, and it was finished off with fringe and braid of dull gold.

The shades for high central lights are mostly silk bowls, and huge tassels replace the fringe, while immense Chinese bells, lustrated with troops of warriors, weird beasts and dancing children from the Celestial Empire, are to be seen everywhere.

Paper lamp shades greet us most cheerily in all directions, in fact, they just laugh with color all the time. A great number of exquisitely designed ones, with "transparent" effects and all the good work which we have been accustomed to for some years, are still being made and will always hold their own, especially for candle shades and for wall sconces; but there is no denying it, vivid color and bold design are having their "day," and we must confess they are truly delightful as they beckon to us to come and purchase them. These shades are mostly highly varnished, which adds to their effect.

Here is one of flame scarlet with fierce black lightning playing all around it; and another flaunting above



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The use of long, quaint beads

a slim candlestick to match, in yellow with a border of autumn's own purple plums; and yet another clad in stripes of emerald green and white, which wind their way down the pillar of the attendant candle stand. If these pert candlesticks and shades to match form a complete battalion, they are well outnumbered by the pottery brigade, for every imaginable shape and kind of bowl and vase is now commandeered to serve as a lamp, and the shades are always in correct uniform to match, nor are the needs of the lacquer devotees forgotten. "Canister" lamps and shades are really attractive, as they are of all sizes, from those 18 inches high to the very large ones.

Such are a few of the lamp shades looking forth and seeking a place in our homes. Some we may step in and buy, and others—well, with a few colors, some silk-painting medium, a tin of varnish, masses of beads, to say nothing of a few plain canisters from the nearest "bazaar," a trifle of imagination and a whole packet of perseverance, we can fashion them for ourselves.

Balcony Gardens

As one walks through the squares of most not entirely modern cities and notices what a number of the houses have really spacious balconies, it is surprising to see how few persons have made any attempt at having a balcony garden.

Some of the larger houses, many of which are now being turned into flats, by the way, have balconies on the first floor, with a square piece over the porch of the house, measuring about eight feet square, as well as a place along the front of the house on to which open French windows.

A certain number of persons, it is true, have their window boxes filled each year by the florist with ivy

geraniums and Marguerite daisies, but this kind of "garden" all ready-made by the florist's man, is hardly worthy of the name, as it lacks all the experimental and adventurous interest of the garden made by oneself and all the pleasure of caring for the little plants as they grow to maturity.

In starting a balcony garden, the first thing to do is to get the boxes; these should be strongly made, raised three or four inches off the ground. Those that line the railings had best be fairly narrow, or they will reduce the space too much and not leave enough room for sitting out; but, at each end, one could have wider ones placed against the wooden partitions which divide it from the balconies on either side, and in these might be grown some tall flowering plants, or a jasmine trained up the woodwork. Then, again, in the square piece over the porch, one might have a tub in the middle of the front railings, to break the monotonous line of the narrow boxes, in which could also be grown one large plant, such as delphinium or coreopsis; or one might have square tubs in each corner with creeping plants, such as morning-glories, climbing up a colored pole with a gold knob at the top. There are, indeed, many ways in which a decorative arrangement could be carried out with boxes of different sizes and shapes, and which it would be a pleasant task to work out individually. It will be necessary, however, to have some definite scheme to work from both in form and color, in order to produce an artistic result.

The boxes will have to be painted. A deep blue would be a useful color and a good contrast to the green of the plants; black, also, would look well and might be decorated with a colored line and squares in the corners. The railings, boxes, prop-sticks and woodwork should all be made to carry out a definite color scheme.

The boxes should be filled with the best compost obtainable, and the use of a good fertilizer will help to nourish the plants and make up somewhat for the shallowness of the soil. When one comes to choosing the plants, one will, of course, try to think of those which go on blooming for a long time, as the lack of space would not allow one to arrange for them to bloom, one after the other in a continuous show, as in a country garden. One good way of keeping a plant in bloom is never to let it run to seed, but to cut off the blossoms as soon as they wither. Some plants that bloom continuously for weeks and even months are antirrhinum, nemesia, coreopsis, cornflower, stocks, nasturtiums, carnations, petunias, French marigolds, candytuft, morning-glory, and, of course, many others.

When sowing seeds or putting in small plants, one needs to have some knowledge as to the sizes to which they are likely to grow. For instance, a tiny coreopsis seedling grows at a tremendous pace into a large, bushy plant, and would soon overtop a small plant, like nemesia or petunia, put too near it. Nasturtiums, also, are apt to become rather unmanageable, unless one has the dwarf kind. Carnations do splendidly and live all through the winter. On the whole, however, it seems best to go in for annuals on a balcony, and to have new plants each year, because the plants which go on year after year grow too large in time, though one cannot make an absolute rule about this. For instance, if one has delphiniums, they will probably not bloom at the first year, but each year after they do better and better, dying down to nothing each autumn.

Besides the flowers, one box at the end might be kept for a "kitchen garden," in which might be grown such useful herbs as parsley, mint, thyme, or marjoram. Even tomatoes do extraordinarily well in boxes, on a balcony facing south.

Then there will be the balcony furniture to decide upon, the deck chairs, stretched with gayly striped awnings, the cushion covers of modern design, a light cane or wicker table, and, probably a rush mat. A bird's bath, too, is a chance for something decorative and, though it may be used by nothing

more important than the sparrows, these little beggars are most amusing to watch, especially when four or five of them decide to bathe at once, and, if any morning you should forget to fill it for them and they come and find it empty, they will sit on the railings and tell you about it until you are forced to get up and attend to them.

One may, in fact, find a tremendous amount of pleasure in a little garden of this sort, with the minimum of trouble. Regular watering is really the main thing needful and this should be done generously every evening, as the boxes get dry with the sun and wind. To be able to sit out with one's friends, on a warm evening, is, indeed, something to be grateful for; but, best of all, perhaps, is an early breakfast in the freshness and quiet of a summer morning, with the scent of stocks, the gay welcome of the morning-glories and the luxury of a blackbird singing in the square.

A Group of Rare Old Laces

An exhibition of beautiful old pieces of Venetian, French and Flemish laces, held not long ago at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, showed quite clearly the development from early linen cut work and geometric designs to the elaborate gros point de Venise and to the more delicate and intricate designs of later days.

It has been said that lace is of Italian origin, although that is a statement that has been often questioned, fragments of a primitive form of lace having been discovered in Egypt. Be that as it may, it is known that Italian laces became popular throughout Europe.

The reticella or cut work, mentioned in a pattern book of Vecellio, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, is worked upon a foundation of linen from which threads were drawn or cut away to form open spaces, according to a regular design, and the remaining threads worked over in buttonhole stitch. The strip of linen to be treated thus, was usually divided off into square or diamond-shaped sections.

A framework of bisecting bars and diagonals was made, the section of linen worked on being fastened to a strip of parchment, to hold it securely in place. These intersecting threads were fastened at the central point where they crossed, and then buttonholed over, buttonholing being added in rows, some open and some close, to form the design, which was always purely geometric.

Punto in aria is a somewhat later development, the basis of work being the same as for reticella, but the design changing from straight lines into curves, until scrolls, more or less angular, with stiffly conventional leaves, take their places, these finally developing into elaborate scrolls in high relief, known as punto tagliato a fogliami, or as it was called in France, gros point de Venise.

From the simple geometric star or circle motif, one could trace the development of the heraldic device; then, later, birds, flowers and fruit, the pomegranate, tulip, iris, and carnation being particularly popular. Small cherubs with outstretched wings also appeared frequently at this stage. A notable feature of the gros point de Venise is the free-standing petals of the flowers and the free wings of the

cherubs standing out in high relief, the hair being raised also in exquisite stitchery.

The French needlepoint laces were lighter in texture, many having the buttonholed hexagonal mesh characteristic of point d'Argentan. Dainty detached sprays, serpentine vines, formal vases, and pendent baskets were favorite designs, as were also medallions with bird motifs, or, often, such a figure as Justice with her scales, the medallion usually having a finer mesh than the general ground-work of the lace.

An exquisite example of point d'Argentan, a portion of a flounce made about the middle of the eighteenth century, had as pattern a formal arrangement of fruit and flowers, alternating vase and basket forms, separated by candelabra and elaborate scroll and shell devices, finished off with an elaborate baroque border. The frequent repetition of the pomegranate was thought to indicate that such lace was intended to adorn ecclesiastical vestments. More secular designs included huntsmen with dogs and stags and horns. An example of very lovely point d'Alençon lace was severely plain outline of its border, save for small flower buds and leaves scattered over a clear mesh, this style being said to have come into vogue because of the desire for delicate lace ruffles for the costumes of the day.

Specimens of old Mechlin lace were interesting, especially as that was a perfectly flat fabric, with the pattern of its floral sprays, medallions and bowknots outlined with a slightly heavier thread of a silky texture. The Flemish laces seem to be rather more conventional and solid in workmanship than the French or Italian and to show less freedom in design. A flounce of Brussels lace, however, was both delicate of texture and charming in pattern. Its filmy background was woven in narrow strips, joined together until the desired width was attained, while the sprays forming the design were made separately upon a pillow, and then applied upon the groundwork.

French laces, of the time of Louis XIV, recall the interest which his Minister, Colbert, took in developing the arts and crafts of the country, and exhibited a graceful and well-balanced design of architectural devices, combined with the semi-natural floral forms affected at that period.

In contrast to this were the decidedly naturalistic designs of the period of Louis XV, with ladies and courtiers in costume, cupids, swans and dogs. These patterns appeared in a strip of that Brussels lace which was so much liked by the French court.

It was point d'Alençon, however, so it was said at the museum, that was the favorite of fashion during the closing years of French court life, and examples of choice designs showed delicate floral festoons on a dotted ground; also, somewhat later, slender spirals with branching tendrils, curling forth from simple border scrolls.

Interesting, indeed, it is to note the progress from the rather heavy reticella work of the early days of lace making, to the filmy products of a century or so later, the patterns first connected by simple brides or connecting threads, then by more elaborate plicated brides and, soon, the development of the conventional mesh background against which the exquisitely fabricated designs set forth the artistic feeling of the times.

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insight, or is it not?" declared Prof.
A. B. Wolfe of the University of Texas,
at the convention of the American
Sociological Society here. The way out
of the present conflict, Professor Wolfe
declared, lies in the substitution of
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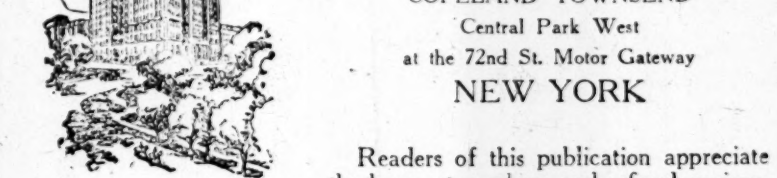
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Accommodates 200 Guests. Each room
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Geary St., just off Union Square
New steel and concrete structure located
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Bus meets all trains and steamers.
Rates from \$1.75 upward.
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Rates reasonable. Service high class. Ask
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All suite rooms with private bath—\$5.50 a day
Good Food LEO LERNERMAN, Manager

"Comfort without Extravagance"

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All outside rooms with bath. One of the
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One person \$1.50 per day. Two persons \$2.00
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NO LIQUORS SERVED OR SOLD

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On the beautiful Caloosahatchee River
OPEN JAN. 2ND TO APRIL 10TH.
Excellent 18-hole golf course.
Tennis on hotel grounds. Motoring,
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Every Room with Private Bath.
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Ask Mr. Foster at the Shepard Stores,
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Theo. C. Brooks, Mgr.

CANADA CLOSES MANY DEPARTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—With the view of economizing as much as possible, the Canadian Government is closing down as many public bodies which were called into existence owing to war-time conditions as is consistent with the efficient running of the country's business. One department which did excellent work, that dealing with press censorship, ceased operations on January 1. This department has been run with such tact and discretion as to win the approval of the entire press of Canada, its head, Lieutenant-Colonel Chambers being mainly responsible for that state of affairs.

The Department of Public Information was also closed on the last day of 1919, though certain activities in connection with public work in the United Kingdom and the United States will be continued for a time. The department was called into existence in November, 1917, two well-known Canadians, M. E. Nicholls and Dr. G. H. Locke, acting as director and associate director respectively. At the close of the war, the department concerned itself with the work of repatriation and reconstruction. It has distributed hundreds of thousands of books and pamphlets, another feature of its work being a lecture bureau through which voluntary lecturers addressed about 2,000,000 people throughout Canada in the course of a year. The department was also responsible for two regular publications, namely the Canadian Daily Record, which was circulated among the soldiers in France and England, and the Canadian Official Record, which was published in Ottawa and circulated throughout Canada.

At midnight on December 31, hundreds of orders-in-council which were passed and enforced under the authority of the War Measures Act became inoperative. The only orders-in-council which remain in force are those dealing with the government control of pulp and paper, sugar, coal and wood; orders governing silver coinage and gold export; trading with the enemy and internment of aliens and the order relating to the War Trading Commission.

The business profits war tax also expired at the end of the year. During the years of the war and estimating the returns for the present year, this tax has produced a revenue of very nearly \$100,000,000, it having been the chief producer of all the special war taxes. In conjecturing whether the tax will be again imposed, it is argued in certain quarters that its reimposition will hinder the expansion of industries. It is pointed out that in the course of his last budget speech, Sir Thomas White said that within bounds the taxing of profits was not open to criticism, but that if it was carried beyond a reasonable point, "it can only defeat its purpose with consequences detrimental to Capital, Labor, and the community as a whole."

CANADA MAY HAVE A TARIFF BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
MONTREAL, Quebec—That the Dominion Government should appoint a permanent tariff board, made up of experts and not rely upon the investigations of Cabinet ministers for periodical revision, is the stand taken by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and a circular letter on the subject has been addressed by the association to all its branches, to boards of trade and other commercial bodies throughout the Dominion.

"It is difficult to see how a committee of Cabinet ministers in a brief tour could secure adequate information on which to base decisions vital to our national fiscal policy," says the letter. "Moreover, such hearings would undoubtedly produce a mass of impractical suggestions and unverified statistics from all sorts of tariff theorists and publicity seekers would injure trade and undermine commercial confidence."

"The association has advocated the creation of a permanent tariff board for many years. All classes of business men are vitally concerned in the preservation of economic stability. Sudden changes in the tariff, either up or down, or an ill-considered rearrangement of schedules and rates, have a far-reaching effect upon all branches of commercial activity."

INCREASED CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—The total customs revenue in the Dominion of Canada for the year ending December 31 amounted to \$169,071,034, being an increase of \$14,345,623 over the figures for last year, the total for that year being \$154,725,411. For the nine months' period ending on the same day there was an increase of nearly \$11,000,000, the month of December showing an increase of \$3,903,151. The trade figures for the Dominion for the year show approximately a total Canadian trade of \$2,550,000,000, which will about correspond with the figures of last year. For the 11 months' period for which actual figures are available, the total trade was well over the two billion mark. The total exports of merchandise reached a sum of \$1,251,094,840 and the imports were valued at \$920,077,014. Dutiable goods brought into Canada were valued at \$825,307,143, an excess of over \$75,000,000 over the corresponding period in 1918.

MONTREAL SHIPPING IMPROVES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
MONTREAL, Quebec—A banner year in shipping in the first year of peace is reflected in the statistics which have just been placed before the Harbor Commissioners for the

Port of Montreal. In the season just closed 788 ships came to this port, and they were navigated by 46,448 seamen. Of the 788 ships, 756 were built of iron or steel, representing a tonnage of 2,174,133, and 30 were built of wood, with a tonnage of 5147. The number of trans-Atlantic vessels which arrived was 702, with a tonnage of 2,041,638, as compared with the previous year's total of 644, and tonnage of 1,910,621. Inland transportation was represented by 7499 vessels, tonnage of which was 4,257,734, these figures showing an increase of 1397 vessels and of 1,043,826 tonnage over the previous year. River and gulf traffic between Montreal and the Maritime Provinces also showed a decided improvement, the number of vessels in this category being 84, with a tonnage of 137,642, as compared with only 20 vessels and 22,861 tonnage in 1918.

LABOR PRESIDENT ON EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
BROCKVILLE, Ontario—Speaking before the Trades and Labor Council of this city, Tom Moore, president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Council, protested against Canadian employers using the argument that it would be impossible to bring the eight-hour day into force until the United States had done likewise. "When civilization was threatened," he declared, "there was no question of waiting for the United States. I protest against this delay. We should be just as willing to enter the fight for social betterment, through shorter working hours as we were willing to enter the fight for democracy." Shorter hours, he added, were necessary to allow the workers to take their proper part in the social and political life of the country.

While not condoning for an instant the recent manifestations of violence on the part of Labor which had taken place, Mr. Moore said that it had the effect of arousing the people from their self-complacency and causing everybody to center their thoughts on the causes underlying the disturbances. He believed that had it not been for the strength of trades unionism the trouble would not have been stopped where it was, but would have spread all over the country. Capital should be freer than it was and industries, such as coal mining and lumbering should not be under private control.

MANITOBA TEACHERS SEEK A CHARTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The Manitoba Teachers' Federation, which has already accomplished much toward securing better salaries for the profession, was recently in session here.

The members decided to seek a charter for their organization. It was maintained that incorporation would make the federation a more efficient and stronger body. Among the important recommendations brought in at the meeting were: That the minimum salary for qualified teachers be \$1200 per annum; the sub-examining fee be \$10 per day; first-class certificates be given only to university graduates; third-class certificates and permits be reduced as rapidly as possible; teachers have the right to appear before a board of inquiry when disputes arise; a chair of pedagogy be established in Manitoba University; technical education be furthered in the province; a general traveling secretary for the federation be appointed; women teachers should have the same remuneration as men teachers for the same work; and a teachers' bureau be established to gather information as to living and other conditions in school districts.

CANADA'S REDUCED COAL OUTPUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—Amongst other returns which have been made up to the end of the year are those of the Department of Mines, which estimates that the production of coal in Canada during the year 1919 will reach a total of about 12,500,000 short tons as compared with close on 15,000,000 tons in 1918. The production of the more valuable minerals are estimated as follows: Gold, \$16,275,000; silver, 13,500,000 ounces; copper, 118,769,434 pounds; nickel, 43,000,000 pounds; lead, 50,000,000 pounds; zinc, 38,000,000 pounds; pig iron 920,000 short tons and steel ingots and castings, 1,020,000 short tons. The total value of mineral produced in Canada during the year 1919 is estimated \$167,000,000.

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OVERLOOKING WESTPORT
 Harbor, 8-room house, bath, electric lights, heat, tub, garage for two cars, nice view with shade and fruit trees. Lot 70 ft. x 210 ft. 44 miles from New York City. Good train and trolley service. Price \$7,200.00.
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REFINED WOMAN desires position in congenial family as companion or assistant with children. Reliable. M. 20, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. City.

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TWO nicely furnished rooms, steam heated, 20 minutes from Penn. Station. A. VAN COBE, Cherokee Ave., Hollis, L. I.

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BUSINESS WOMAN desires room and board, or room alone considered. Phone Market 958. Mrs. Russell Borden, 100 Laguna, San Francisco.

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FOR SALE
 MY HOME OF FIVE ACRES: a two-story house of seven rooms, two baths; equipped with electric lights; out-buildings; bearing peach orchard, several pear and plum trees; bearing strawberry bed; warm, sunny winters; this land is rich and productive; also an ideal place for chickens; in city corporation. Price \$2000. For further particulars address P. M. CLEVELAND, Mammoth Spring, Ark., Box 2.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—An expert stenographer for a few hours a week; dictation can be taken in the evening. Phone Dorchester 3306 W. Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Refined experienced woman to care for three children, two going to school. Good salary; 5 cent fare to New York City. Mrs. J. GARRETTSON, Forest Hills, Long Island, New York. Telephone Forest Hills 6788.

WANTED—First class white maid (Prot.), to cook and do general housework in apartment for family three adults. MISS WILLIAM A. GREEN, 1010 W. Franklin St., Richmond, Va.

WILLING, good-hearted woman, willing to assist with lady's sewing and light upstairs household duties. Reply by letter to Box 5, Plandome, L. I.

HELP WANTED—MEN

BOY WANTED
 Unusual opportunity for advancement with Boston corporation manufacturing patented article. Office work under best influences and conditions. Apply Z. 29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Several salesmen for very popular motor truck in trucking locality. Also first class mechanic with some sales ability. R. 54, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

GOOD STORE MAN for florist; small greenhouse attached. Write part; state salary. Mrs. J. B. Freeman, 336 Superior St., Toledo, O.

LEGAL NOTICE

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS
 Examinations of candidates for certificates of qualification to serve as teachers and nurses in the public schools of Boston will be held in the Boston House, School-house, Huntington Avenue, near the Fenway, during the week beginning Monday, January 26, 1920. Circulars containing detailed information with respect to these examinations may be obtained by application to the undersigned.
 THORNTON D. APOLLONIO,
 Secretary, School Committee.

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WANTED—Position as storekeeper with Eastern concern having branches in Central America or other tropical countries. Will make headquarters where needed. Familiar with all tropical countries. 12 yrs. experience with large Western concern and Gov. No employment agency consid. P. H. MUMM, 1701 East Ave., Chicago.

SPANISH & PORTUGUESE translator & corrector, many yrs. exp. in export & advertise. bus. seeks con. with New York mfg. concern. Would go to Central or S. America. Refs. MIQUEL EISENSTAT, 307 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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 Our January
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 Clothing
 FOR MEN AND BOYS
 Visit Our New Store

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EDUCATIONAL

MODERN GREECE AND KORYTSA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Northern Epirus, but especially the Sandjak of Korytsa, is known to every Greek as the hearth of Hellenic culture and of Hellenic sentiment. This belief is not a mere poetic fancy of the Greek popular thought. It is the belief of the learned Greeks as well.

Those who have taken pains to investigate the wonder of the regeneration of the Greek race have discovered that it was in Greek culture that the Greek nationality preserved itself from decay during the 500 long years of darkness and oppression. And northern Epirus was the home and the hiding place of that culture.

In the year 1020, Corestes, the modern Korytsa, was included in the Episcopate of Castoria, and it remained under this Episcopate until 1767, under the Patriarchate of Samuel III.

Korytsa was small and unimportant until the beginning of the tenth century; but after that it began to grow in importance and soon became the most important center of Greek culture and intellectual activity. By this, it must not be thought that Korytsa was entirely lacking in cultural life. On the contrary, from the year 1700 the Church of the Zoodochos Pegei had been erected with its peculiar colonnade and its wonderful altar, the work of Epirote wood carving, which developed and received an altogether artistic character among the Ionian islands.

Leader in Macedonia

But, from the beginning of the nineteenth century, Korytsa took a foremost position among the Greek cities of western Macedonia and surpassed even Kozana, which flourished in the eighteenth century, maintaining a lyceum in which one of the greatest teachers of that century, Eugenios Boulgaris, from Corfu, taught.

In 1724, the Cathedral of St. George was erected in the city, and a lyceum founded which toward the middle of the nineteenth century was transformed into a gymnasium. On the left wing of this gymnasium the Korytsan poet, Euthymios Mitkos, had inscribed the following words:

"Truly, a large number of students has come out from the school, who have devoted themselves to the sciences or the practical arts and who reflect honor on the Greek intelligence and diligence."

At about the same date, was founded the Mutual Teaching School of Korytsa, and it operated as such until the year 1867, when, the curriculum of the Greek schools in free Greece was adopted. According to the records of this school, already in 1867 it operated with 440 students. But it proved to be too small for the growing needs of the city, and in 1888 another municipal school was erected for 220 students.

In 1850, Korytsa had its first high school for girls. It was burned down, and rebuilt by George Doces in 1882. But besides the school for girls there are two Greek kindergartens; one of these was built by the Association of Korytsa; the other by a benefactor of the city, Vassilios Liatzis, in 1873. Both of these are providing complete education to more than 450 girls.

All these educational institutions are maintained from the income of the Lassos fund. This common educational fund was established in 1850, while Neophytos was Bishop of Korytsa. All the citizens contributed to this fund, but, mostly, the Korytsan merchants and business men established in Egypt, and later, George Bangas, who devoted his great wealth to philanthropic purposes. This fund is deposited in the National Bank of Greece.

There are also two large buildings given by George Bangas in the Place de la Concorde of Athens, whose income is used for the same educational purposes for which the Lassos fund is used. Two thousand three hundred students, young men and girls, go to these six Greek schools of the city; 76,000 francs are spent annually for the maintenance of these schools, which come from legacies of wealthy Korytsans.

Ancient Moschopolis

If we had followed a chronological order, we should have spoken first of Moschopolis instead of Korytsa. For Moschopolis became one of the leading Greek centers of commerce, and intellectual activity, surpassing all the other Hellenic cities in the quality of schools, in religious and literary achievements. It was about the year 1330 that Moschopolis became a city. Pausanias writes that Quilus Maximus founded in the tenth century, on the ruins of the old city of Moschos, the town of Moschopolis, which was destined to become the metropolis of Epirote commerce and a most important center of Hellenic learning.

Toward the middle of the last century its population was 40,000. In 1878, before its destruction by Moslem Albanian bands, it was at the zenith of its prosperity. Its institutions were unique in all Epirus and in all Macedonia. Its schools were flourishing. Its prosperity incited the rapacious instincts of wild Albanian tribesmen. The houses, built with symmetric stones, numbered 12,000. Today even its ruins evoke the admiration of the visitor.

In 1878, in three days, the Albanians looted and burned the city. Abandoned by its citizens, and always exposed, under Turkish misrule, to Albanian attacks, Moschopolis lost its splendor. What had remained of its ancient glory was in its turn completely destroyed in 1916 by Albanian bands under Sal Butka.

Moschopolis had 24 magnificent Byzantine churches. Its merchants were carrying on commerce with Vienna, Leipzig, Budapest, Belgrade, Constantinople, and Marseilles, where they had even established Moschopolitan chambers of commerce, the members of which were among the wealthiest and most cultured citizens of those great European countries.

It was this material prosperity which permitted the Moschopolitan Greeks to make their city a center of Greek culture. One of their first cares was to install a printing press. They succeeded in establishing it in 1720, in the center of the city. Its ruins are still to be seen. This printing press was the second established in the Turkish Empire since the invention of type by Gutenberg.

A Greek historian writing on the development of the printing press in Greece, writes:

Moschopolis, a city situated near Korytsa, was, in the eighteenth century, in full prosperity, and became famous for its population, for its wealth, for the refinement of its citizens, for its commercial activities, for its numerous and important industrial establishments. In this city, inhabited by 60,000, which possessed a remarkable school, and which had been distinguished by a large number of poets of letters, there was established by the monk, Gregory Constantinides, the second printing press in the Turkish Empire. It is believed that the expense for its establishment was met by all the citizens through a general contribution.

The establishment of a Greek printing press at Moschopolis shows that the civilization of the Greek Empire had not completely disappeared from the face of the earth, but that its light had been preserved in various corners of the dark Ottoman Empire.

In the quotation from the Greek historian we note the mention of a "remarkable school." That school was a veritable academy, and propagated Greek culture, not only in the region of Korytsa, but also across all of Macedonia, and throughout Greece proper. It was a magnificent structure, reared through the contributions of the citizens of Moschopolis.

It is said that the funds were collected in only one day, and that the contributions were so generous, that with the surplus funds traveling scholarships were founded for sending young Moschopolitans to study abroad ancient Greek, Latin, philosophy, theology, and mathematics.

The professors of the Academy were men of erudition, eminent teachers of classics, whose works were widely read in the largest universities of western Europe. They were constantly in touch with the great professors of these universities. It is evident, then, that those who have written that during the five centuries of Turkish domination, Greek learning had disappeared, are mistaken.

But what perhaps is more remarkable in the activity of the Moschopolitan Academy and of its professors is that the school was not merely a place where Greek youths learned Greek syntax and philosophy, and the professors were not merely teachers of grammar and literature, but they formed also an institution and agents teaching the enslaved Greek race the first lessons of political emancipation. The professors of Moschopolis were apostles of liberty, and communicated to their pupils and students their ideas on the duty of the Greeks to revolt and to form a free and independent Greek state.

THE TEACHING OF PUBLIC SPEAKING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The teaching of public speaking is not quite ready for a minor degree of standardization, so the National Association of Teachers of Speech found at its recent annual convention in Chicago, when the minimum outline of a first year course in colleges and universities came up for adoption. After considerable work and not with entire unanimity, a committee delegated to the subject had drawn up a report for the convention. The first article was carried after debate. On the second article, which had to do with the name that such a course would carry, the convention divided almost evenly, and a motion to table the report followed. The chair ruled that the motion carried with it instructions for the committee to hold over. The subject has all the signs of pressing for solution at some future time.

The desirability of a degree of standardization was urged in the addresses and debate not only from the standpoint of the normal school and the college, but also from that of the high school, where, it was said, the need was greater.

The committee report was presented by C. M. Newcomb of Ohio Wesleyan University chairman. Professor Newcomb explained that its sections took up the following: 1, time; 2, name; 3, prerequisite; 4, number of students per section; 5, definite statement concerning a part of the content of such a course. The committee, he added, had felt it unwise to go into detail on this point. With this introduction, Professor Newcomb presented the following recommendations:

(a) One semester general course meeting not less than three hours a week. (b) Unanimous judgment of committee that its name be "Course I—Introduction in Speech Education." (c) Prerequisite for all advanced courses except for those students who have had its equivalent as recognized by the instructor. We recommend further, where possible and advisable, that courses coordinate with the beginning course be offered to meet the special needs of certain groups of students. (d) Sections of this course to be limited to a maximum of 25 students. (e) Some general knowledge of technique of voice and of elocution shall be incidentally taught in this course. This shall be understood to include a general knowledge of the elements of vocal expression, quality, force, pitch, and time.

After deciding to take up the report article by article, the convention moved to its consideration, and at once ran into discussion. Some of the college teachers present, who consti-

tuted most of the attendance, felt that it was impossible to unite the several elements in the field in one beginning course. An amendment was accordingly made with the purpose of setting up two coordinate beginning courses instead of one. There are two broad areas, it was urged, the constructive and the interpretative. The boys with their inclination to public speaking took to the former, the girls preferred the latter. When so little opportunity is given the teacher to work with the student, it was argued, why waste any of the time in general work; why not drive ahead with what the student seeks?

Beginning Courses

Those supporting the view that one beginning course was sufficient, maintained that it was a most important thing to work out a fundamental course in public speaking, which was a department just as physics or chemistry. This fundamental course would supply a bird's-eye view of the whole field of public speaking conducive to more broadly beneficial results. The single course proposal carried by a substantial majority.

Then came the question of the name of the initial course. This brought out strikingly the lack of standardization in the field of the subject. As one after another professor remarked, incidentally, on the name of the subject in his institution, the lack of uniformity developed. This, it appeared, was the actual cause of the disagreement on the name of the beginning course. The teachers did not unite on that because they were not at one on the name of the subject itself.

The first radical change made in the recommendations of the committee was the elimination of "Expression" from the committee's name. This left the course named "Introduction in Speech." Prof. T. C. Trueblood, of the University of Michigan, told the convention that such a name would open the teachers to more ridicule than had come their way since elocution, a good term, had fallen into disrepute. He could not swallow the term, "Professor of Speech." The title had previously been altered so as to read, "Introduction to Speech," and another professor took this opportunity to ask whether, since the first production of speech had been in infancy, it would not be well to make it "Reintroduction to Speech."

As the debate proceeded the phrase lost favor. "Principles of Expression," sponsored by Professor Trueblood, did not win popularity, but the first part of it stuck, and when he discarded the latter part for "Public Speaking," the new title made progress. Meantime the original name had been transformed into "Principles of Speech." In a test of the strength of the three names, "Introduction to Speech" fell sadly, "Principles of Speech" and "Principles of Public Speaking" the former had the advantage by two votes. It did not seem a propitious time to continue, and a motion to table the committee report quickly carried.

Prior to the unsuccessful endeavor to arrive at a measure of standardization, voice was given to some of the things such a course should contain and do, and also to the needs for standardization. Prof. Richard D. T. Hollister of the University of Michigan said that he would limit such a course to a general purpose free for all course for all students, one semester completed in one term, required for all advanced work. He was speaking of students in colleges of liberal arts.

The Possibilities

A general aim of such a course would be to give a vision of the possibilities of public speaking. Professor Hollister said, among other things. The beginning student ought to have a broad view of the field. Many do not know, do not realize that it is a great field as broad as chemistry. The beginning course should strengthen the desire for speech power, should awaken pleasure in the effective and artistic use of speech by others, should train the ear. There should be created in each student a sense of cultivation and pride in oral expression. A start ought to be made on appreciation of the masterpieces of oratory and literature. To give students the development of power to share with others was the heart of it.

One of his delights in the beginning course, Professor Hollister said, was to improve the disposition of the student. That might be regarded as a by-product of public speaking, but it was one of the by-products that are more important than the main line. Teachers were dealing with life in public speaking. Our business is to make the best out of the student, he said, adding that it was not possible to give all the niceties of the subject in the beginning course, that all the teacher could do was to rub off the rough edges.

The need of some standardization beginning with the college was spoken of by Miss Ruth Kentzler of Iowa State College. Miss Kentzler declared it was safe to say that there were as many courses in this subject in the high schools as there were teachers teaching them. The amount of credit given in college was going to influence the work in the high schools. Public speaking was almost more important in the high schools than in the colleges, because there were so many more people there. Hence it was important to encourage and improve the high school work. It is not possible, Miss Kentzler asked, to work out a somewhat standardized course so that in time it can be shoved back to the high schools? It would add immensely to high school public speaking if more definite credit could be given by the college. This demands standardization and that depends on the college, where there was more time for research and more interest.

A UNIVERSITY BRANCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Imagine Harvard University establishing a branch at Washington or Buffalo, the University of Chicago reaching out to St. Louis or Minneapolis, or the University of California setting up an establishment for full college work at Los Angeles, 500 miles south of Berkeley!

"The last supposition has actually happened through the arrangement which culminated July 24 last in the taking over by the University of California of the properties of the then State Normal School of Los Angeles and turning that institution into a branch of the State University," says Dr. John M. Brewer, director of the bureau of vocational guidance, Harvard University.

Dr. Brewer has recently come to Cambridge from Los Angeles, California, where he was head of the department of education of the State Normal School until last July, when he became associate professor of education in the southern branch of the University of California. "It is true that at present there is provided only the two years of college work, but it is understood that as the need develops more work will be established. Truly a State Institution."

"The University of California has 9000 students at Berkeley alone and has so many affiliations in various parts of the State that there are, aside from the new branch more than a thousand students in other parts of the State, and 60 regular members of the academic senate have their permanent residences away from the San Francisco Bay region. The 1919 enrollment was 53 per cent more than that of 1918 in spite of the fact that the Los Angeles branch cares for several hundred students who would otherwise be at Berkeley. The university's influence throughout the State is shown in research laboratories, experiment stations, extension classes, short-unit courses, lecture bureaus, exhibit exchanges, and numerous other services. President Emeritus Benjamin Ide Wheeler was fond of saying that 'the university is not in Berkeley but in California.'"

"This state-wide service has now culminated in the institution known as the Southern Branch of the University of California. The State Normal School itself has a long and useful history as one of the leading institutions of higher education in southern California. Its service, however, has been limited to the education of teachers; and other higher institutions, for the most part founded under sectarian auspices, have held the field in college training of the wider sort."

"Some 10 years ago a persistent effort was made to secure legislation for the establishment of a state university in southern California, but in the movement the State Normal School was not considered. This school has devoted itself chiefly to the preparation of teachers for the elementary schools, but has for many years offered four-year courses for the preparation of teachers in such special subjects in the secondary schools as music, commerce, home economics, art, industrial arts, and physical training."

Work Duplicated

"All of the work of the State Normal School, under the terms of the bill creating the branch university, is to be continued in the new institution, and, for the present, freshman and sophomore work exactly the same as that at Berkeley is provided for at Los Angeles. The branch is under the directorship of Dr. Ernest Carroll Moore, formerly professor of education at Harvard University, and later president of the normal school. The branch has been given large powers among the advisory committee composed of Prof. Baldwin M. Woods, Prof. Monroe Deutsch, and Robert G. Sproul, the first two being members of the faculty at Berkeley, and the last being assistant controller of the university."

"This is probably the first attempt in American education to duplicate the work of a university in two points so far apart. Some state institutions have established agricultural, law, teaching, and other departments in localities widely separated from the general or academic college departments, or have even gone so far as to set up independent colleges for such specialties; in Berkeley and Los Angeles, however, general college work of exactly the same grade and kind is given in the same educational entity, the state university. Since a large number of students registered at Berkeley have come from southern California, it is likely that with the development and standardization of the freshman and sophomore work at the branch, a large number of these students will wish to take such work at the branch university, and that an effort will be made to institute third and fourth-year work there as well."

"In the light of the overwhelming size of certain of the American colleges, and in view of the general feeling on diminishing returns in relation to the size of plant, the experience of the University of California in attempting to solve problems of higher education for the State will be of particular significance. There seems every reason to believe that the branch university will be successful. A number of questions will then arise: 'Should larger colleges be broken up into smaller units for the sake of serving local communities and conserving values which smaller colleges give?' 'Should groups of small colleges develop a centralized control of some form which would help them in the matter of administration and desirable standardization of work?' 'What measure of centralization for higher education is desirable; and what measure of local autonomy?' 'Why should not American colleges exchange whole courses or departments on the plan of exchange professors?' 'Would it not be desirable to have summer sessions of the larger colleges in various parts of the country?' 'The experience of the branch university at Los Angeles will be watched with keen interest by all friends of higher education.'"

EDUCATION NOTES

To the physicist the results of the British eclipse expedition, announced at a joint meeting of the Royal Society and the Royal Astronomical Society, are of extraordinary interest. It was only during a total eclipse that the light of the stars round the sun's edge could be used to record their apparent positions upon a photographic plate. When these apparent positions were compared with the corresponding positions on the ordinary stellar photographs, it was found that the stars nearest the sun were systematically pushed outward on the eclipse plates. The effect observed is such as would be produced by light being bent inward in passing through the strong gravitational field which surrounds the sun. Hence, it is concluded that light is subject to gravitation. From an astronomical point of view, the practical consequences are very small, as is obvious from the wonderful accuracy with which eclipses and other astronomical phenomena have been determined beforehand. But from an educational standpoint much of the teaching of the schools will have to be revised. In fact the foundations of human knowledge have been badly shaken. For the deviation of the light due to its passage through this gravitational field is not the amount that could have been deduced from Newton's laws, but about twice as much. The prediction that this would be so was made by the Swiss physicist, Einstein, on highly theoretical grounds, which included philosophical reasoning and the doctrine of relativity. As so often before, human philosophy has upped theories designed to embrace the results of observation; and it must itself be overturned with the same certainty as the theories that it superseded. Newton himself read with great diligence the works of the German mystical writer, Jakob Boehme, and it is said that Sir Isaac's conception of the laws of motion was in part due to the study of Boehme's philosophy.

The three Sidgwicks, William, Henry, and Arthur, have all had distinguished careers at Oxford. In Mr. Arthur Sidgwick's life of his brother Henry, the history of the family may be read. William Sidgwick, the eldest of the three, though not quite so eminent as the others, was a leader of Oxford of his day. The Oxford Magazine, in recalling his name, says that it is the irony of events that he was perhaps remembered better by a momentary sally of pleasantness to skating, and when one winter a hard frost set in, he slipped out, if report be true, soon after 10 a. m., from the back gate of Merton on to the meadow, leaving the legend plane on his door: "Mr. Sidgwick regrets that he will be unable to lecture while the present inclement weather continues."

One of the notable features of Oxford University affairs during the present term has been the large number of clubs which have been either founded or reopened. Prominent among the latter is the Liberal Club, which Mr. Asquith addressed at its inaugural meeting. Prof. Gilbert Murray and Mr. John Masefield were among the other speakers. The prospects of the liberal undergraduates, joined to those belonging to the more extreme parties of the Left, appear to be good, since the resolution lately moved at the Union "That the House of Lords should be replaced by a non-hereditary Chamber" was carried by 196 against 157 votes. This term has, however, seen the foundation of a club for undergraduates "in sympathy with the aims and ideals of Labor," and certainly many of their votes should be reckoned among the majority against an hereditary chamber. It will be remembered that last year a manifesto was issued jointly by Mr. Sydney Webb and Mr. Henderson which definitely widened the basis of the Labor Party so as to include all workers, whether manual or not. No doubt this manifesto had much to do with the establishment at Oxford of the new club. One of its members writes in the Oxford Chronicle that "the Tories and Liberals are, it seems to me, fighting the battles of 50 years ago." What he and his fellow clubmen are aiming at is "a revolution in the ideas at the basis of society." But he makes the handsome acknowledgment that in the new club, as in the world outside, there are acute differences of opinion as to the best method of realizing that aim.

A new course on "Community Music and Drama" is offered by the University of Wisconsin extension division. The interest in music and drama, particularly with respect to their use in community development, is the basis of the study. The 16 assignments in the course treat, in a practical way, the relation of recreation to life, the recreation movement, the socialized school, community music movement, community music leadership, organization and development of choral groups, organization of instrumental groups, program-making and

community drama material, practical problems of parent and play presentation, selection of musical and dramatic material, recreation in the American Army, importance of recreation as an after-war problem, and a community program of recreation.

The appointments are announced at Harvard University of Dr. Henry Goddard Leach, who is secretary of the American-Scandinavian Foundation in New York, and was formerly an instructor in English at the university, to be honorary curator of Scandinavian history and literature at the college library; of Ananda K. Coomaraswamy as lecturer on fine arts; and of Dr. Rufus S. Tucker '11, who is now instructor in economics under the faculty of arts and sciences, to be also instructor in the business school, says the Harvard Crimson. Assistant Prof. Paul J. Sachs '09 has been granted leave of absence for the second half-year to do research work in fine arts and to collect works of art in Europe for the Fogg Museum of Fine Arts, and leave of absence of Prof. Henry A. Yeomans '00 has been extended to cover the second half-year so that he may act as exchange professor from Harvard to the provincial universities of France. He is now serving as exchange professor at the University of Paris.

TEXTBOOKS FOR SCHOOLS IN RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In an attempt to meet the great demand for textbooks in Russia, the Y. M. C. A. in the United States is undertaking the publication of a large supply of books for grammar schools which will be forwarded to Russia and delivered through the association's agencies upon recommendations of competent Russian authorities, according to Nicholas Sergievsky, Russian editor and publisher. Mr. Sergievsky came to the United States with the Extraordinary Mission after the Russian revolution of 1917, as representative of the Russian press, since when he has been endeavoring to interest organizations in supplying the need for books. Mr. Sergievsky is supervising the editing of the books for the association.

"The shortage of books in Siberia and other parts of Russia liberated from the Bolsheviks during the last few months has taken the form of 'book hunger,'" he told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "This crisis is especially dangerous, above all because it detrimentally reflects upon public instruction. During the recent period the number of schools in many parts of Russia has been practically doubled. However, the children are deprived of the possibility of studying from the lack of schoolbooks. School children search the few stores for days and days seeking the necessary books, states a Siberian newspaper. A number of bookstores were obliged to close their businesses owing to the abhorrent schoolbooks, which have increased enormously in price. For example, an ordinary textbook, which, under present conditions, should cost about 15 rubles, is sold at several hundred rubles."

"Another Russian newspaper states that a meeting of teachers of preliminary schools considered it necessary to organize a school manifestation in which school children should participate and parade, carrying signs marked 'Give us books!'"

"Unfortunately, Russia cannot remedy this shortage of books by herself. Government and public organizations are deprived of the possibility of rendering assistance in this matter owing to the fact that the whole printing industry is disorganized. There is a lack of paper, a dearth of skilled printers, many of whom have been mobilized into the army, and a shortage of machinery for printing."

"The important question of financing the purchase of books has been difficult to settle, on account of the present unfortunate political and economic situation in Russia. Therefore, deeming that it could only be arranged now on a philanthropic basis the matter was submitted to the Russian Ambassador, who talked it over with Carlisle V. Hibbard, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. The association's committee appropriated \$250,000 for the purpose as an initial sum which might make it possible to secure further cooperation from other organizations. About \$750,000 is still needed to supply other categories of Russian schools, high schools and special divisions."

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Considerable interest attached to the election recently held of the senate of Sydney University. The institution has been benefited greatly by a munificent bequest from a wealthy pastoralist, Sir Samuel McCaughey. It will be able to establish additional "chairs" and faculties. The retiring chancellor, Sir William Cullen, chief justice, was reelected, as were Mr. Severier, who is distinguished in natural science; Mr. Bradfield, the engineer who furnished the approved design for a bridge across Sydney Harbor; Dr. Purser, and the retiring vice-chancellor, Mr. Justice Ferguson, whose experience includes journalism as well as law. The new senators elected were Professor McCullum (modern literature), Dr. Constance D'Arcy, president of the University Women's Council; Dr. Abbott, Dr. Blackburn, and Mr. H. Y. Braddon, managing director of Dalgety & Co. Mr. Braddon recently visited the United States as commissioner for Australia. Energetic administration is expected from the new senate.

THE SHORTAGE OF TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, state superintendent of public schools, in a statement advocating an increase in the wages of teachers, declared that 80 schools are closed in Maine today because of teacher shortage, and if present emergencies are not met at the coming town meetings there will be 500 schools closed next autumn.

Dr. Thomas says: "I do not believe that our educational system will break down under the present strain. First, the greater percentage of our teachers are actuated by the higher motives of service and patriotism, and, second, the present generation would not let it be laid at its door by the oncoming 24,000,000 of young Americans that they were not given a square deal by their elders. The teachers must stand by the wheel while Mr. Public Citizen does for his schools just what he is doing for business. The situation is serious enough and heroic measures are needed. A 49-cent dollar and an old-fashioned wage do not go together. Many teachers are not only supporting themselves but have dependents."

Teacher Quits Work

"Superintendent Pattee of Harmony recently attended the closing exercises in one of his schools. The teacher had been expected to continue the school after Christmas and Mr. Pattee asked her the reason for not staying and was told that she found it impossible on \$15 per week to provide for herself and those dependent upon her. Therefore she was offered \$17 per week with a possibility of \$18 per week, but it was no inducement. How much will it require? asked the superintendent. At least \$25 a week, was the reply. The town could not meet it and the teacher is now engaged in a mill in a nearby village."

"When business needs workers it goes into the market and pays the price in order to keep the mill producing, but the school closes its doors until it can find some one at its own figure and the school mill ceases to turn out its product of good young American citizens."

"Out of 650,000 teachers in the United States 143,000, it is estimated, left the profession last year. In four years the graduates of normal schools in the United States decreased 30 per cent. One hundred thousand positions without teachers or filled with teachers below the standard, and yet we never have in the history of America realized as we do now the relation of education to free government, nor have we realized before as now what our schools mean to our country. We claim but 5,000,000 illiterates. The school still has something to do. Only 60 per cent of the children who enter the elementary school ever complete it; only 40 per cent of those who complete the elementary school enter high school and only 5 per cent complete the course."

Americanization a Task

"Americanization is another big task and the burden must fall largely on the teacher. We have in round numbers 16,000,000 of foreign born and 20,000,000 of foreign parentage in this country. Many of these have come at our invitation with honest intentions and are good material for citizenship, but they must know our language and the fundamentals of our government. No school must not even halt, it must march on; the teacher must be kept at her post, and her new duties and her added responsibility demand of her a full preparation for her work. Teaching is a skilled profession and it must be so regarded. In Maine last year, 1788 teachers took up the work as beginners. About 200 of them were trained. 'The time has come when we must discriminate in the teachers' pay, between the prepared and the unprepared. Too long has a teacher been a teacher regardless of training and ability. Until school officials recognize special preparation in a substantial way there will be but small inducement for our young people to prepare as they should. Unfit-training is encouraged we shall, likewise have a shifting profession. Last year, out of 6554 teachers, 2614 have a normal school education and 629 are college graduates, mostly found in our high schools. Of these 6554 teachers, 4281 are teaching for the first time in their present positions."

"I believe in preparedness. I do not deceive myself in a belief that no matter how we abhor war that war is at an end. So long as there is in the hearts of men avarice, greed, cupidity, revenge, selfishness, and deception, just so long will nations embody the same traits of character, and just as long as men and nations are unwilling to abide by the Golden Rule, so long must pestilence, famine, and war stalk over the summit of civilization. It seems necessary, therefore, to have preparedness in military science. Just now the United States Congress has before it a program for an expenditure of \$989,578,757 for the army, and \$542,031,804 for the navy, or a total of \$1,531,610,561."

"But all the states in the Union combined are spending less than half that amount on the education of 24,000,000 oncoming citizens. Only about \$400,000,000 yearly goes for teachers' wages. Few wise people place more money in the casket than they do in the jewel. I would spend more money for education in a democracy than for war. The coming generation will call us to reckon unless we provide for them the elements of individual success and of national strength. Will the coming generation be worth the cost? Is the American democracy worth perpetuating?"

THE HOME FORUM

Sitting Over My Books

All through the morning the air was laid in an ominous stillness. Sitting over my books, I seemed to feel the silence; when I turned my look to the window I saw nothing but the broad, gray sky, a featureless expanse, cold, melancholy. Later, just as I was hesitating myself to go out for an afternoon walk, something white fell softly across my vision. A few minutes more, and all was hidden with a descending veil of silent snow.

It is disappointment. Yesterday I half believed that the winter drew to its end; the breath of the hills was soft; spaces of limpid azure shone amid slow-drifting clouds, and seemed the promise of spring. Idle by the fire-side, in the gathering dusk, I began to long for the days of light and warmth. My fancy wandered, leading me far and wide in a dream of summer England.

This is the valley of the Blythe. The stream ripples and glances over its brown bed warmed with sunbeams; by its bank the green flags wave and rustle, and, all about, the meadows shine in pure gold of buttercups. The hawthorn hedges are a mass of gleaming blossom, which scents the breeze. There above rises the heath, yellow-mantled with gorse, and beyond, if I walk for an hour or two, I shall come out upon the sandy cliffs of Suffolk, and look over the northern sea.

I am in Wensleydale, climbing from the rocky river that leaps amid broad pastures up to the rolling moor. Up and up, till my feet brush through heather, and the grouse whirs away before me. Under a glowing sky of summer, this air of the uplands has still a life which spurs to movement, which makes the heart bound. The dale is hidden; I see only the brown and purple wilderness, cutting against the blue with great round shoulders, and, far away to the west, an horizon of amber heights.

I ramble through a village in Gloucestershire, a village which seems forsaken in the drowsy warmth of the afternoon. The houses of gray stone are old and beautiful, telling of a time when Englishmen knew how to build whether for rich or poor; the gardens glow with flowers, and the air is delicately sweet. At the village end, I come into a land which winds up and down between grassy slopes, to turf and bracken and woods of noble beech. Here I am upon a spur of the Cotswolds, and before me spreads the wide vale of Evesham, with its rippling crops, its fruiting orchards, watered by sacred Avon. Beyond, softly blue, the hills of Malvern. On the branch hard by warbles a little bird glad in his leafy solitude. A rabbit jumps through the fern. There

sounds the laugh of a woodpecker from the cove in yonder hollow.

In the falling of a summer night, I walk by Ullswater. The sun is still warm with the afterglow of sunset, a dusky crimson smoldering above the dark mountain line. Below me spreads a long reach of the lake, steel-gray between its dim, colorless shores. In the profound stillness, the trilling of a horse beyond the water sounds strangely near; it serves only to make more sensible the repose of Nature in this her sanctuary. I feel a solitude unutterable, yet nothing akin to desolation; the heart of the land I love seems to beat in the silent night gathering around me; amid things eternal, I touch the familiar and the kindly earth. Moving, I step softly, as though my footfall were an irreverence. A turn in the road, and there is wafted to me a faint perfume, that of meadow-sweet. Then I see a light glimmering in the farmhouse window—a little ray against the blackness of the great hillside, below which the water sleeps.

A pathway leads me by the winding of the River Ouse. Far on every side stretches a homely landscape, tilth and pasture, hedgerow, and clustered trees, to where the sky rests upon the gentle hills. Slow, silent, the river lapses between its daisied banks. Its gray-green oster beds. Yonder is the little town of St. Neots. In all England no simpler bit of rural scenery; in all the world nothing of its kind more beautiful. Cattle are lowing amid the rich meadows. Here one may loiter and dream in utter restfulness, whilst the great clouds mirror themselves in the water as they pass above.

I am walking upon the South Downs. In the valleys, the sun lies hot, but here sings a breeze which freshens the forehead and fills the heart with gladness. My foot upon the short, soft turf has an unwearied lightness; I feel capable of walking on and on, even to that farthest horizon where the white cloud casts its floating shadow. Below me, but far off, is the summer sea, still, silent, its ever-changing blue and green dimmed at the long limit with luminous noontide mist. Inland spreads the undulant vastness of the sheep-spotted downs, beyond them the tillage and the woods of Sussex weald, colored like to the blue sky above them, but in the deeper tint. Near by, all but hidden among trees in yonder lovely hollow lies an old, old hamlet, its brown roofs decked with golden lichen. . . . Meaning, high in heaven, a lark is singing. It drops to its nest, and I could dream that half the happiness of its exultant song was love of England. . . .

It is all but dark. For a quarter of an hour I must have been writing by a glow of firelight reflected on to my desk; it seemed to me the sun of summer. Snow is still falling. I see its ghostly glimmer against the vanishing sky. Tomorrow it will be thick upon my garden, and perchance for several days. But when it melts, when it melts, it will leave the snowdrift. The crocus, too, is waiting down there under the white mantle which warms the earth. From "The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft."

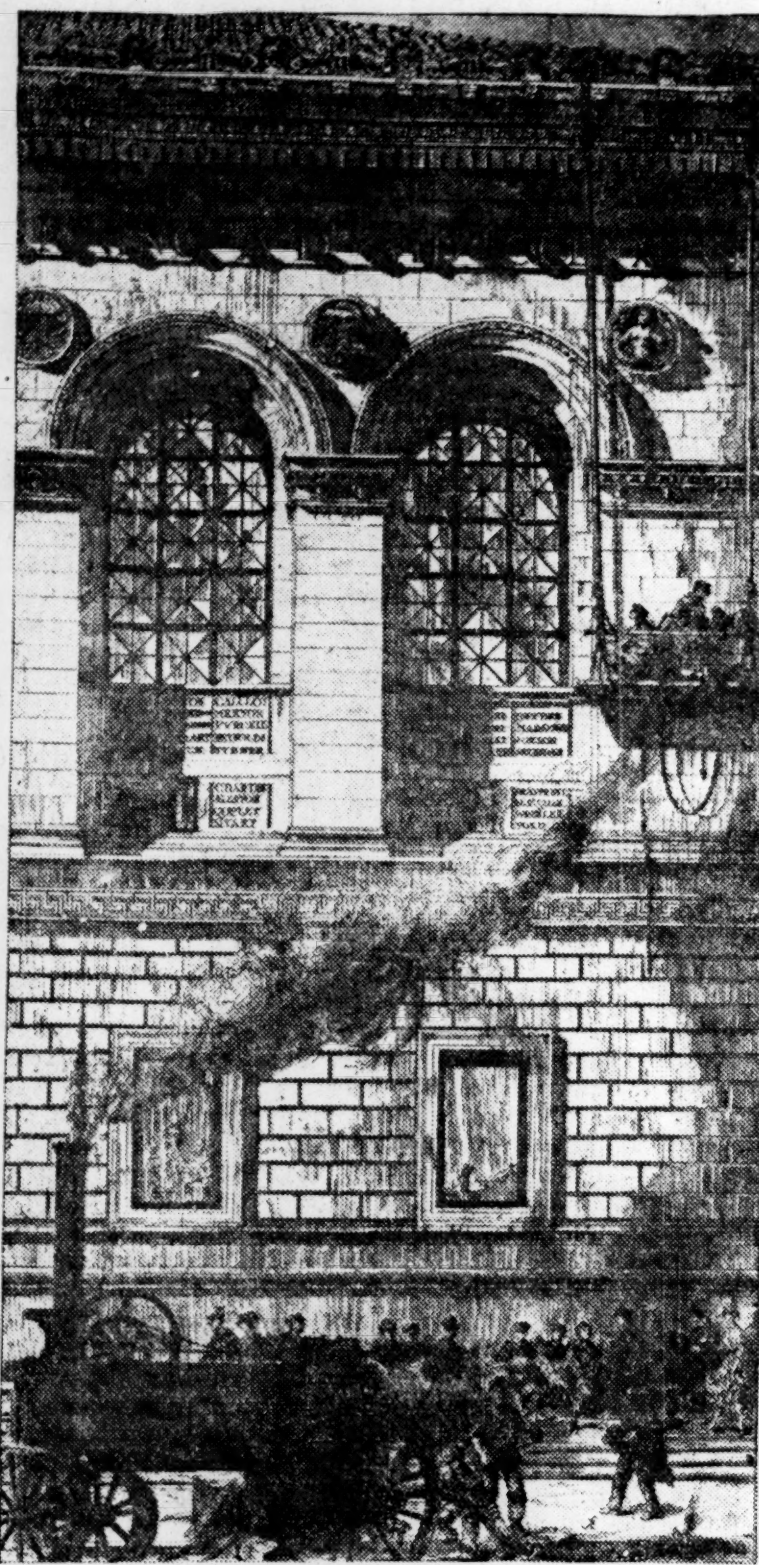
An Overland Route to India

In the last one hundred and ten years no traveler seems to have used the old caravan route from Aleppo to Basra, says Frederick D. Harford in the Journal of the Central Asian Society. "Its disuse as a caravan route is attributed to its unsafe nature, due to factions among the nomad tribes in the desert, and also to the hostility of the Turkish Pasha at Baghdad to caravans passing direct across the desert to Aleppo, which deprived him of the tribute he levied on all caravans which passed by way of Baghdad."

"One of the most notable features on the desert route is the splendid Sassanian Castle or Palace of Ukhaidir, which stands alone in the desert a little to the west of Kerbela, which was visited by Massignon in 1907 and Miss Gertrude Lowthian Bell in 1909. The latter quotes a statement in a book by Carsten Niebuhr, published in 1778, that a place answering to this description was mentioned in the Journal of an Englishman. Evidently she was unaware that she could have found first-hand information about this castle in several journals, such as Della Valle, Carmichael, and Rousseau. In the dictionary of National Biography it is stated that Gen. Sir Eyre Coote 'came back to England by the overland route through Egypt, which he was one of the first to adopt, in October, 1770.' The writer, knowing that Coote traveled overland, evidently took it for granted that he went via Suez, whereas Irwin mentions in his journal that he had the very same guide that traveled with Coote from Basra to Aleppo; and a further proof is the mention, in the Journal of a Tour to Hebrides in 1778, of a conversation between Dr. Johnson and this famous Anglo-Indian general, who had just returned from India 'through the deserts of Arabia.' The diary of this journey was published in 1860 in the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, but the date of the journey is there wrongly given as 1780 instead of January, 1771."

"I mention these facts to show how little this overland route and the fairly extensive literature on the subject is apparently known, even to those who are specially interested in the history and geography of Arabia and Syria."

"On Maj. James Rennell's maps of western Asia the routes of a number of travelers who had traversed the desert from Basra to Aleppo or from Baghdad to Aleppo in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are to be found, and all but one of their journals—that of Holford—were eventually unearthed either at the British



Courtesy of Grace Horne's Gallery, 140 Stuart Street, Boston
Public Library, Boston, Massachusetts, from the etching by Fred C. Hall

Museum or in the Orme collection of manuscripts, thanks to the help of Mr. William Foster of the India Office.

"As most of the travelers were in the service of the East India Company, I was led to consult the Bombay factory records at the India Office, and found therein many proofs of the extent to which this overland route was used for the conveyance of dispatches and mails between India and England, especially in the latter half of the eighteenth century. Apart from these old authorities, I have not found any reference thereto in books published in the last hundred years or so, except by Colonel Chesney, of the Euphrates Valley expedition, and Mr. Barker, who wrote the biography of his father, the famous Consul-General at Aleppo, and elsewhere in the first half of the nineteenth century."

"The diary of the Rev. Henry Teonge, Chaplain R. N., who visited Aleppo in 1676 with a squadron of H. M. ships which had called at Iskanderun while searching for Barbary pirates, gives a graphic picture of the life led by the wealthy merchants of the Levant Company at Aleppo. The Consul gave him a breakfast, when thirty-six dishes were placed on the table at once in three rooms. . . . In its palmy days the British factory at Aleppo comprised no less than eighty firms; in 1795 there were only four British firms there."

"The commercial value in old days of the Basra-Aleppo route is shown by the fact that even in 1751 the caravan by which Carmichael traveled carried £250,000 worth of merchandise; at this period, too, caravans of young camels for sale used to be sent via Basra to Aleppo, and Plaisant mentions, in 1757, that with the loaded camels a total of five thousand camels was made up when he traveled. The pace of a loaded camel is almost exactly two and a half miles an hour, so that it is used as the unit in computing distances in the desert—a 'camel-hour' it is called by some travelers. A small caravan took about twenty-five days, and a large caravan about forty-five days, to go from Basra to Aleppo."

The Glow-Worm

The pale road winds faintly upward into the dark eaves,
And beside it on the rough grass that the wind invisibly stirs,
Sheltered by sharp-peaked gorse and the berried junipers,
Shining steadily with a green light, the glow-worm lies.

We regard it; and this hill and all the other hills
That fall in folds to the river, very smooth and steep,
And the hangers and the brakes that the darkness thickly fills
Fade like phantoms round the light, and night is deep, so deep—

That all the world is emptiness about the still flame,
And we are small shadows standing lost in the huge night. . . .

—Edward Shanks.

Mary Antin's "Palace"

A low, wide-spreading building with a dignified granite front it was flanked on all sides by noble old churches, museums, and school-houses, harmoniously disposed around a spacious triangle, called Copley Square. . . .

It was my habit to go very slowly up the low, broad steps to the palace entrance, peering my eyes with the majestic lines of the building, and lingering to read again the carved inscriptions: Public Library—Built by the People—Free to All.

Did I not say it was my palace? Mine, because I was a citizen; mine, though I was born an alien; mine, though I lived in Dover Street. My palace—mine?

I loved to lean against a pillar in the entrance hall, watching the people go in and out. Groups of children hushed their chatter at the entrance, and skipped, whispering and giggling in their fists, up the grand stairway, patting the great stone lions at the top, with an eye on the aged policeman down below. Spectacular scholars came slowly down the stairs loaded with books, heedless of the lofty arches that echoed their steps. . . . And I loved to stand in the midst of all this and remind myself that I was there, that I had a right to be there, that I was at home there. All these eager children, all these fine-browed women, all these scholars going home to write learned books—I and they had this glorious thing in common, this noble treasure-house of learning. It was wonderful to say, This is mine; it was thrilling to say, This is ours.

I visited every part of the building that was open to the public. I spent rapt hours studying the Abbey pictures. I repeated to myself lines from Tennyson's poems before the glowing scenes of the Holy Grail. Before the "Prophets" in the gallery above I was mute, but echoes of the Hebrew psalms I had long forgotten throbbed somewhere in the depths of my consciousness. . . .

Bates Hall was the place where I spent my longest hours in the library. . . . I felt the grand spaces under the soaring arches as a personal attribute of my being.

The courtyard was my sky-roofed chamber of dreams. Slowly strolling past the endless pillars of the colonnade, the fountain murmured in my ears of all the beautiful things in all the beautiful world. I imagined I was a Greek of classic days treading on sandaled feet through the glistening marble porticoes of Athens. . . .

Here it was I liked to remind myself of Poloztik, the better to bring out the wonder of my life. That I, who was born in the prison of the Pale, should roam at will in the land of freedom was a marvel that it did me good to realize. That I, who was brought up to my teens almost without a book should be set down in the

midst of all the books that ever were written was a miracle as great as any on record. That an outcast should become a privileged citizen, that a beggar should dwell in a palace—this was a romance more thrilling than poet ever sung. Surely I was rocked in an enchanted cradle.—Mary Antin in "The Promised Land."

Walking by Moonlight

Chancing to take a memorable walk by moonlight some years ago, I resolved to take more such walks, and make acquaintance with another side of nature; I have done so. . . . I shall be a benefactor if I conquer some realms from the night, if I report to the gazettes anything transpiring about us at that season worthy of their attention,—if I can show men that there is some beauty while they are asleep,—if I add to the domains of poetry. . . .

Many men walk by day; few walk by night. It is a very different season. Take a July night, for instance. About ten o'clock the beauty of moonlight is seen over lonely pastures where cattle are silently feeding. On all sides novelties present themselves. Instead of the sun there are the moon and stars, instead of the wood-thrush there is the whip-poor-will,—instead of butterflies in the meadows, fire-flies, winged sparks of fire! who would have believed it? Instead of singing birds, the half-throated note of a cuckoo flying over, the croaking of frogs, and the intenser dream of crickets. But above all, the wonderful tramp of the bull-frog, ringing from Maine to Georgia. The potato-vines stand upright, the corn grows apace, the bushes loom, the grain-fields are boundless. On our open river terraces once cultivated by the Indian, they appear to occupy the ground like an army—their heads nodding in the breeze. Small trees and shrubs are seen in the midst, overwhelmed as in an inundation. The shadows of rocks and trees, and shrubs and hills, are more conspicuous than the objects themselves. . . . The smallest recesses in the woods are dim and cavernous; the ferns in the wood appear of tropical size. The sweet fern and indigo in over-grown wood-paths wet with dew. The leaves of the shrub-oak are shining as if a liquid were flowing over them. The pools seen through the trees are as full of light as the sky. . . . All white objects are more remarkable than by day. A distant cliff looks like a phosphorescent space on the hillside. The woods are heavy and dark. You see the moonlight reflected from particular stumps in the recesses of the forest as if it had selected what to shine on. . . .

It is not easy to realize the serene joy of all the earth, when the moon commences to shine unobstructedly, unless you have often been abroad alone in the moonlight night. She seems to be waging continual war with the clouds in your behalf. Yet we fancy the clouds to be her foes also. She comes on manifesting her dangers by her light, revealing them, displaying them in all their hugeness and blackness, then suddenly casts them behind into the light concealed, and goes her way triumphant through a small space of clear sky. In short, the moon, traversing, or appearing to traverse, the small clouds which lie in her way, now obscured by them, now easily dissipating and shining through them, makes the drama of the moonlight night to all watchers and night-travelers. Sailors speak of it as the moon eating up the clouds. The traveler all alone, the moon all alone, except for his sympathy, overcoming with incessant victory whole squadrons of clouds above the forests and lakes and hills. . . . When she enters on a clear field of great extent in the heavens, and shines unobstructedly, he is glad. And when she has fought her way through all the squadron of her foes, and rides majestic in a clear sky unscathed, and there are no more shadows in her path, he cheerfully and confidently pursues his way, and rejoices in his heart, and the cricket also seems to express joy in its song.—Thoreau.

A Cinque Port

Below the down the stranded town
What may betide forlornly waits,
With memories of smoky skies,
When Gallic navies crossed the straits. . . .

With swinging stride the rhythmic tide
Bore to the harbor barque and sloop;
Across the bar the ship of war,
In castled stern and lanterned poop,
Came up with conquests on her lee,
The stately mistress of the sea.

Where argosies have wooed 'the breeze,
The simple sheep are feeding now;
And near and far across the bar
The plowman whistles at the plow;
Where once the long waves washed the shore,
Larks from their lowly lodgings soar.

Below the down the stranded town
Hears far away the rollers beat;
About the wall the seabirds call;
The salt wind murmurs through the street. . . .

—John Davidson.

Milton on Learning

The end, then, of learning is to . . . know God aright, and out of that knowledge to love Him, to imitate Him, to be like Him, as we may the nearest by possessing our souls of true virtue, which, being united to the heavenly grace of faith, makes up the highest perfection.—Milton,

Demonstration

ON PAGE 111 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy defines the term demonstration as it is used in Christian Science. Beginning at the eleventh line of the page she writes: "The Principle of divine metaphysics is God; the practice of divine metaphysics is the utilization of the power of Truth over error; its rules demonstrate its Science." It is a sentence brimful of meaning, and of tremendous import to the human race, dipping deep beneath the superficial aspects of human experience and inviting to the consideration of absolute spiritual fact.

In investigating demonstration several questions immediately arise, such as, What has to be demonstrated? and, Over what has the demonstration to be made? These questions must be considered from the standpoint of absolute metaphysics. The divine and the human seem to present themselves; when in fact there is nothing but the divine, and, as Christian Science is continually pointing out, the regeneration of the individual from disease or sin consists in the overcoming of the human sense of things with all its erroneous and limited material beliefs, through the realization of the spiritual sense of reality.

What, then, has to be demonstrated? Divine Principle. And divine Principle is God, infinite Mind, omnipresent Truth, omnipotent Spirit. Mrs. Eddy discovered that divine Principle exists without an opposite; and upon her understanding of this fundamental spiritual truth the utterly fallacious nature of matter and all evil was exposed to her. She saw the belief of evil, that which was torturing humanity and binding it in the fetters of disease and sin, to be a lie against the truth of the allness of Principle; and because it is a lie, it has therefore no real existence. Thus Mrs. Eddy discovered and announced to the world the fact that, since Principle is infinite, evil is in reality nothing. The discovery was neither speculative nor theoretical. Divine Principle was recognized to be All-in-all, existing eternally as the one and only cause, and manifesting itself in the universe of perfect spiritual ideas. And not only did Mrs. Eddy state the truth about the allness and perfection of Principle and the unreality of evil, but she demonstrated the truth when this spiritual illumination instantaneously healed her of a diseased bodily condition which had been pronounced incurable. And then she proceeded to heal others from maladies of all kinds.

Next, Over what has the demonstration to be made? Over the false belief of the human mind that matter or evil is real. This is simple enough to state, but the realization of it can only be achieved through consecration of purpose, begotten of spiritual understanding. One has only to think of human life to recognize how great is the work to be done. Christian Science, while it shows that evil is unreal, since Principle is infinite good, does not overlook in the very slightest degree the fact that mortals believe tremendously at times in the reality of evil and practice it to their discomfort. Christian Science lifts the veil from the materialism of mankind, from false material sense which stifles spiritual impulse and destroys human happiness. These things are exposed by Christian Science; they are recognized only as error, as false belief which must be acknowledged as such, in the light of the allness of Principle, in order to be destroyed. Whenever the discovery of the nature of the eternal, unalterable divine Principle is made, it becomes possible to demonstrate it according to the rules of Science in the destruction of all forms of error.

Demonstration is essentially a scientific process. Often in the past men have thought that God answered prayer in some inscrutable way, if He answered it at all. That was because they did not know God as the Principle of all real being, did not know God as the Truth of all truth. They were living in the belief that matter was real, unaware of the omnipresence of Spirit. The position is completely altered in Christian Science. God, divine Principle, is revealed to the world, and Principle can consequently be demonstrated in the destruction of every erroneous belief of the human mind. No healing that occurs in Christian Science, be it of sin or disease, is ever fortuitous. Every healing results from the understanding in some measure of Principle, from the knowledge of spiritual causation and of the unreality of matter or evil.

In Christian Science practice the method of demonstration is absolute. There can be no compromise with Principle. No one could heal even the stupidest malady if he tried to work from the dual basis of matter and Spirit. If he did try, it would show how ignorant he was of divine Science. Mrs. Eddy makes the point plain when she writes on page 456 of Science and Health: "So long as matter is the basis of practice, illness cannot be efficaciously treated by the metaphysical process. Truth does the work, and you must both understand and abide by the divine Principle of your demonstration." It is by knowing Principle, and abiding by Principle confidently and firmly that healing work is accomplished in Christian Science.

Great things have already been accomplished through this Science. All kinds of inharmonies have been destroyed through its benign influence. All manner of disease has yielded to its treatment. There are no such words as "incurable disease" in the Christian Scientist's vocabulary. He understands

the allness of Principle, and knows that the realization of actuality, of Truth, will heal any discordant condition. He is convinced that the divine Principle of which he has some knowledge can destroy any false belief which the human mind may entertain. Once, in speaking to his disciples, Jesus said: "Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that believeth on me; the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father." He foretold the time when men should possess a profound knowledge of divine Principle, "my Father," and this knowledge would enable them to do the same kind of works as he did, and even greater, as there is no limit to the activity of Principle. It is omnipotent.

The Worth of Knowledge

Read the oldest records of our race, and you will find the writers holding up to admiration, or relating with heartfelt emotion, the facts that we ourselves most delight in. The fidelity of Joseph to his master, the love of Hector for his wife and child, come home to our hearts as suddenly as to those of the ancient Hebrew among the Syrian mountains, or the pagan Greek in the islands of the Aegean Sea. . . . The first Chaldean who observed that the planets seem to journey among the other stars, and not merely to rise and set with them, that Jupiter and Sirius follow different laws, knew a truth which is now the foundation of astronomy in London and Paris no less than of old in Babylon. The first Egyptian, who, meditating on curved figures, discerned that there is one in which all the lines from one point to the circumference are equal, gained the idea of a circle, such as it has presented itself to every later man from Thales and Euclid down to Laplace and Herschel. Nay, those who most exalt the requirements of our age compared with the past—and they can hardly be too much exalted—must admit that all progress implies continuity—that we can take a step forward only by having firm footing for the step behind it.—John Sterling.

Le Cygne

Thrown by poplars, tapering tall,
Quivering silver shadows fall,
Streaming the light in strange festoon
Over the lacquer-smooth lagoon. . . .

Tremulous winds are slightly stirred;
Faintly the song of a waking bird
Flutters the listless leaves about,
Spilling its gold and dying out.

Into the disk of the mirrored moon,
Phantom white on the dark lagoon,
Drifting slowly—drifting on—
Stately, smooth and still—the swan.
—George O'Neill.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1920

EDITORIALS

Public Schools Gasping for Life

WHENEVER a citizen of the United States is asked what he considers to be the chief factors in the perpetuation of the American form of government, he is pretty sure to include in his reply a reference to the public school system. Public schools in this country are the traditional basis for practical citizenship. They are looked upon as the means of making education universal in order that universal suffrage shall be intelligent. They are likewise considered to be the melting pot for the various racial ingredients of Americanism. The public schools take in all and sundry, by compulsion if need be, and in theory at least they teach the embryo citizens how to live together in mutual toleration of one another, at the same time that they provide the foundational knowledge whereby each individual shall be equipped to observe, and to know, and to act independently of others as a factor eventually in those common decisions and judgments which are the waymarks of progress for popular government. Like other features of the American system, public schools have been accepted as a fixed quantity, as established and not subject to elimination or essential change. At least, such has been the typical American attitude toward them.

But conditions of the war, and afterward, have been shaking up the American system. The dust is coming out of it. And the process has revealed the fact, surprising enough to many, that the American public schools are not a fixed quantity. If they ever were like Captain Bob's star in "Ike Pafington" they have become "un-fixed." Their relationship to American citizenship may be the same in theory as it has been always, but assuredly it is far less stable and definite than of old in its practical effects. Instead of being everywhere accepted by the rank and file of American people as a matter of course, the public schools are now too often challenged as being of doubtful value. The solid procession of coming citizens into and through the public schools has been split up by class divergencies. Considerations of religion, of relative wealth, of social opportunity, of personal safety, of special interests, divert thousands of American children of school age every year into special schools, privately owned and privately managed, which inevitably cater to special requirements and hold before their pupils ideals that are inevitably colored by special interests.

Church and parochial schools are dear to the hearts of great masses of people who regard for America is not to be doubted, and who, though perhaps only one generation away from the immigrants, unquestionably believe themselves to be just as truly and wholeheartedly Americans as the people who came over in the Mayflower or the followers of the redoubtable Captain John Smith. Yet, so far as these people represent a movement toward church and parochial schools, it is, of course, a movement away from the public schools. Not the most labored patriotic effort of church and parochial schools can put these quite in the position of the public schools, so far as concerns the general public interest. Like all special schools, they may aim to subserve the public interest, but it is always with a special reservation. So it is, inevitably, with any sectarian school, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant. So it is with private schools of all sorts, with or without a sectarian consideration. Every private school detracts from the full efficacy of the public schools. Parents who support them may have the best of reasons. In fact, in countless instances and localities in the United States today, parents of democratic leanings, with the best of American intentions, are sending their children to private schools simply because they do not dare to trust them to the public schools. Yet this practice, of course, evades the issue. However it may be condoned as the only alternative to offering up individual children as a fruitless sacrifice, it is a makeshift. Against such temporizing should be weighed the possibilities of united action by such parents in the facing of the situation, and in some attempt to meet it jointly. For it is to be remembered that public schools afford the sharpest and most unfavorable contrasts to private schools in the districts where private schools most abound. In many districts of this sort, public schools are unsatisfactory to refined families largely for the reason that the thoughtless or reckless acceptance of the private schools has drained the others of the very ingredients that should keep the public school average high.

But conditions of this sort are not all that tend to undermine the old-time integrity of the public school system. A more acute menace is provided by an economic situation in which the inadequacy of teachers' pay is forcing teachers out of the public school system by tens of thousands. By the declaration of the Honorable Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, more than 143,000 public school teachers resigned their places in the United States last year. Mr. Lane does not hesitate to say that this "greatest bulwark against the spread of Bolshevism" through the United States is crumbling, and the immediate reason is that teachers' salaries have not kept pace with the cost of living. It is not that teachers are to blame for leaving their posts. They are not. Almost any American man or woman knows of particular teachers whose ability to obtain the living necessities at prices now prevailing has become dependent upon the finding of a job paying considerably more than they could hope to get by sticking to school teaching. In the nature of things, it has been the ablest and most versatile teachers who have gone out of the schools. This statement may be made without disparagement of those who remain as teachers; and it is to be remembered that, after all, there has been a considerable, if inadequate, increase of teachers' salaries. Nevertheless, what is now under way is perilously near a movement of the best types and best mentalities of the teaching profession into other fields.

The salary matter has brought this movement into

the limelight. But that its beginning could have been discerned before salaries became a byword there is not much question. None too soon have these things attracted general attention. There is hope, at least, in the fact that national interests are seeking a thorough reorganization of the educational system, in the fact that men who know are analyzing the situation in the magazines, in the fact that educators themselves are bringing all phases of the matter to light in their public discussions, and in the fact that the movement to give higher salaries for really meritorious teaching has already made a good start. But none of these activities will alone answer the present need. For it is clear that the American public school system is on trial. As the great common denominator of American citizenship, it is clearly in danger.

Satellite Towns

Few questions are of more universal interest, at the present time, than the question of housing. In practically every country, directly involved in the war, building operations were largely reduced, or entirely suspended for several years; whilst the necessary work of repairing such houses as already existed was seriously neglected. All this has resulted in a very widespread shortage of housing accommodation, and in the launching of some very interesting and important schemes to meet that shortage. One of the latest is the project of the satellite town, by which Mr. Ebenezer Howard, the able advocate of the Garden City in England, proposes to meet, in part at any rate, the housing shortage problem in London.

London, of course, is always a problem by itself, and, more and more, as time goes on, does it become evident that the housing problem is not being solved by the simple process of "spreading out." Anyone who was familiar with Greater London, in the years before the war, will remember how rapidly this spreading out process was being developed; how the great tide of houses, each year, swept further afield, transforming, almost within a few months, so it seemed, many old-world villages into modern bustling suburbs. The motor bus and the tramway, together with the great development of the tube, were, of course, mainly responsible for this. But today it is coming to be seen that there is a limit to the usefulness of such expansion. For it is only the dwelling houses that have thus moved out. The great business world of London, and even its great manufacturing world, remains where it was. London at play may have more elbow room, but London at work is more crowded than ever.

And so a company has been formed, more or less on the cooperative basis, by Mr. Howard to build a satellite town, that is to say, a town complete and self-contained, and yet so near to London that its townsfolk may, for all practical purposes, account themselves Londoners. Nearly 3000 acres of beautiful country have been acquired, between Welwyn and Hatfield, near the Great North Road, high ground, above the valleys of the Mimram and the Lee, and here the new town is to be laid out on Garden City lines. It contemplates an ultimate population of between 40,000 and 50,000, and all the requirements of a busy modern town are to be provided for. Well-equipped factories and workshops are to be grouped in systematic relation to transport facilities, and are to be within easy reach of the houses of the workers. The promoters maintain that garden suburbs offer no true solution to the excessive growth of big towns, and that decentralization is the only real hope. The satellite town is to be "a town that will make its own way, a town where the majority of the people will not only live but work."

The scheme has undoubtedly a great deal to commend it. London is altogether too big, and there are many who will agree with the view expressed recently by Captain Reiss, chairman of the executive committee of the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association, that, broadly speaking, there should be no further additions to the already vast Metropolitan District.

Hudson Bay Lands and the Soldier

CANADA is certainly keeping her word to the returned soldier. On many occasions during the war, when a steady stream of men was being sent overseas to maintain at full strength the Canadian forces in Europe, or elsewhere on the far-flung battle line, the determination was expressed that Canada would deal with these men, on their return, with the utmost generosity. It was early recognized that many of them would desire to make a completely fresh start; that the tremendous experiences through which they would have gone might well be expected to give them a larger outlook, in many instances an entirely different outlook, and that, where this was the case, opportunity should be given them to embark upon, and work out, the career that might seem good to them.

From the first, too, it was recognized that many returned men would desire to become farmers. For, from time immemorial, the returned soldier has "leaned toward the land." Preparations were accordingly begun to secure land for this purpose. The provinces took up the question, and the federal government took up the question. And so, off and on, during the past five years, announcements have been made of various projects to acquire or set apart land for the returned soldier, and to supply him with the wherewithal to make the utmost use of it. Alberta, for instance, made large reservations of land, whilst the completion in that province last year of the Peace River Bridge, and the consequent joining up of the territory beyond the Peace River with southern Alberta, threw open vast stretches of territory for settlement.

The most recent of these projects is the federal enterprise having for its aim the acquisition from the Hudson Bay Company of some 100,000 acres of land, suitable for settlement. There is something peculiarly appropriate about such a project. It is almost exactly two and a half centuries since King Charles II of England "graciously granted to Prince Rupert and seventeen other Noblemen and Gentlemen" a charter incorporating them under the title of "the Governor and Company of the Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay." It was in every sense of the word a royal charter, given with a royal

hand. Prince Rupert and his seventeen co-adventurers received title to a veritable kingdom, many times larger than that over which Prince Rupert's cousin reigned, at the other side of the Atlantic. The old Hudson Bay Company lands, as they stood when finally surrendered to the Dominion of Canada in 1869, were bounded on the south by the United States boundary; on the west, by the Rocky Mountains; on the north, by the northern branch of the Saskatchewan River; on the east, by Lake Winnipeg, the Lake of the Woods, and the waters connecting them. The company, whilst it surrendered its empire, still retained title to vast stretches of country, a certain amount around each trading post, and not less than one-twentieth of whatever land might be surveyed and laid out for settlement by the Canadian Government within fifty years from the date of the surrender. This fifty-year period is now reached, and a great settlement of all outstanding claims is about to take place between the federal government and the company. The 100,000 acres for the returned soldiers is evidently one of the first moves toward such a settlement.

The Resources of Maine

THE plan to produce a motion picture showing the resources of Maine should be of very general interest. It may very well develop into a new form of relief from the usual sentimental stories of the screen, and also into a way of encouraging the better use of little-known opportunities. If it is to do the former, however, there is no real need for stringing the presentation of Maine's attractions on a makeshift story. The real quality of the right kind of book of travel does not depend on narration so much as good description and exposition. Just as there is a large public today which demands non-fiction, where not so long ago there was a much smaller one, so there must be, sooner or later, a large audience for motion pictures that are in no sense stories. For this to be, however, such a picture should not be used as a mere filler between the ordinary plays, as travel features are used at present, but should have a place of at least equal dignity and importance with the latest screening of a popular novel. Only in this way can such a film as this, which is to show the varied resources of one of the states of the American Union, be really worth while.

Maine is, indeed, a good state to begin with. Its timber lands, its canneries, its shipyards, its potato fields, its harbors, all have immense possibilities, not merely for presentation on the screen, but for further actual development. The same will finally be found to be true of any region. Compare the desert parts of western America, where the great need is for more water, with the sections of abandoned farms in New England, where there is plenty of water, but apparently discouraging conditions of other sorts. Certainly there must be worked out a way for equalizing these resources. The proper presentation of methods for using the resources at hand is bound to do much for every locality. Such places as the great valleys of Oregon, Idaho, and California have long been active in their feature-advertising. Now many another community, in New England, for instance, can use similar or even better methods for the developing of what has not hitherto been fully used in its own midst. Each region is entitled to think well of its opportunities.

The Edgware Road

THERE are, of course, all manner of ways of approaching the Edgware Road. And if there is one thing certain above all others about the Edgware Road, it is that it must be approached. No one could ever travel along it for any distance, or view it on the map, and entertain the idea, for an instant, that the Edgware Road would ever condescend to approach any other road. It is not that the Edgware Road was once Watling Street, and is thus entitled to reverence as one of the oldest roads in England. The Edgware Road, in spite of its long history, claims respect for what it is, and not for its past. It is that, all the way, from the Marble Arch to Edgware, some eight miles away, it never turns once to the right hand or to the left, but cuts its broad swath through town and country as straight as a ruler.

London, of course, is famous for the grand highways which, for many centuries, have run out of its midst into the country, but none of them, not even the Great North Road or the famous road to Windsor, are to be compared to the Edgware Road, at any rate, in this matter of directness.

But the Edgware Road has many other claims to distinction. In the course of its four-mile or so journey through London, whether as Maida Vale or Kilburn High Road or any other of its many aliases, it manages to present a series of pictures, all different in their way, and yet all having this one thing in common, the ceaseless activity, the tremendous crowds, and the never-ending traffic, back and forth, of London. Is it not Bernard Shaw, in one of his plays, who pictures a cockney, far away in a foreign land, asking to be "given," in unhesitating preference to anything he had seen or might yet see, "the Edgware Road on a Saturday night"? And the Edgware Road on a Saturday night, somewhere, say, in the neighborhood of Kilburn High Road, is something to be remembered, for crowds, for shops, for shopping, for motor busses, for trams, for arc lights, and for a hundred and one other things for which the real cockney, whether at home or in exile, has a most profound affection.

But then, for the cockney, not only is there the Edgware Road on a Saturday night to be held in happy remembrance; there is the Edgware Road, a very different road, on a "Benk 'Oliday Monday." Then it is a road before anything else. The shops are all shut, and the crowds, in any and every kind of vehicle, are making for the country, for the Welsh Harp at Hendon, and, in these days of motor busses and trams, for far beyond. They spread themselves over the fields round by the Silk streams at Hendon. They leave the Edgware Road at Colin Deep, and wander over the field paths and through little narrow lanes, all so strangely untouched, to Mill Hill and Tottenham, and so back again, maybe, to the road, still the Edgware Road, at Edgware. And, of course, the road does not end here; for Watling Street

ran on to St. Albans, and, from St. Albans, the Verulamium of the Romans, straight across the kingdom to Wroxeter, near Shrewsbury. But shortly after it leaves Edgware, it makes its one solitary bend, turning sharply to the right at Brockley Grange. A mile or so further on, however, at Elstree, it takes up its old line, once more, and so runs straight on until the great brick tower of St. Albans Abbey comes into view.

Notes and Comments

THE announcement that, for purely artistic reasons, the Paris Municipal Council has just refused to auto-buses and trams the right to display external advertisements carries a twofold interest. In the first place, it is somewhat remarkable that aesthetic considerations should have carried such weight as to counterbalance the loss of the not inconsiderable revenue involved, though the fact that this should have been the case augurs well, perhaps, for the future beauty of the large cities of the world. In the second place, it is difficult to see wherein these massive vehicles are rendered any more attractive, from the strictly artistic standpoint, because they are stripped of an added exemplification of utility, in the form of the advertisements. In fact, the comment by one of the councilors who opposed the ruling seems to have been perfectly logical, when he wanted to know "why what is allowed on walls becomes intolerable and ugly when placed on a moving monster which is so ugly in itself that nothing can deface it."

DATE palms grown from shoots that were imported from Algiers are now abundantly bearing fruit in the Coachella Valley of California. In its growing, the date crop is indeed picturesque. As a staple, however, it is hardly so well known in America as in the Levant, where for untold centuries it has been almost as important as wheat. Though it would doubtless take more than numerous dates and olives to make a Garden of Eden, still these are supposed to have been factors in that delectable condition of things. In mid-winter it is pleasant to think of such a crop as this growing near a town called Mecca in the United States.

THE employment of a "real typewriter" in a London orchestra by a Russian composer of ballets has caused much concern among certain critics, who regard it as a sign of modern sensationalism. There would seem to be little cause for alarm. The typewriter, whether in its capacity to make music or to attract attention, has already been far outclassed by the cuckoo, quail, rattle, tin trumpet, and other noisy novelties formerly introduced by such conservatives as Haydn and Romberg. Of course, these two masters mercifully gathered their feathered fowl and other sensations into one grand symphony and labeled it the "Toy Symphony." Modern concert-goers, however, are accustomed to other methods. They delight in the glorious pandemonium of the "1812" overture, with its choir of detonators and its obstreperous innovations in the percussion field. They rejoice in the Straussian upheavals that demand an array of new and terrible instruments. Typewriter tapping is surely a mild form of sensationalism, at a period when the use of a "Grosse Bertha" as contrabass might be regarded by an audience with perfect equanimity.

FOR many years, tax collectors in Boston have given heed to something besides their oath of office, which required them to collect what was due the city, including poll taxes. Politicians and collectors have usually taken in about 35 per cent of the amount due, and blandly announced that the rest was uncollectible, or would cost too much in the getting, and there the matter has rested. Not so with the present collector, who, after announcing that constables would be sent out to arrest delinquents, found, to his surprise and satisfaction, that there was a great rush to pay rather than be incarcerated. Evidently all that was needed was a sign that he meant what he said.

LECTURING, the other day, on "Our Oldest Dominion: the Part It Has Played and the Part It Is Destined to Play in the Empire," Lord Morris told his London audience a number of things about Newfoundland hardly less interesting in the United States than in England. Newfoundland, said he, can easily supply the entire British Empire with fish, purchasable at half the price that prevailed before the war; and Newfoundland, again, can supply the needs not only of Britain but of the whole world for iron, during a hundred years. "Intelligent development," to be sure, would be necessary to exploit the wealth of Newfoundland, under water and underground, and at the present time such exploitation is only in its beginning, and has no more than "touched the fringe of that great fishing industry in which lie the possibilities of cheap food for England."

STRIKES are not confined to Europe and America, in these stirring times, for it seems that the Chinese are striking on account of the rise in price of their staple diet, rice. This increase is said to be on account of a decided shortage, for the imports at Hongkong this year are less than half the amount of last year's. Japan is the culprit who has bought up the supply and deprived the rest of this port's buyers of their normal supply. It is commonly understood that a Chinaman can live on a handful of rice, and it would be interesting to know what the Oriental waiters in the Chinese restaurants in America think of the western peoples who demand, merely as a side dish to their chop suey, rice sufficient to maintain a Chinaman for a 15-hour workday.

THE Palais Royal is wondering how much longer it will be expected to put up with the two structures standing between the Palais and the Galerie d'Orléans. They were put up in war time for war uses. The Palais Royal is therefore fully in its right in demanding their prompt removal. Mr. Léon Bérard might very well inaugurate his advent at the Beaux-Arts by a clearance of all the unsightlinesses which are a legacy of the war. It would be a popular move with the Parisians.